

Rev

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.

NUMBER 11

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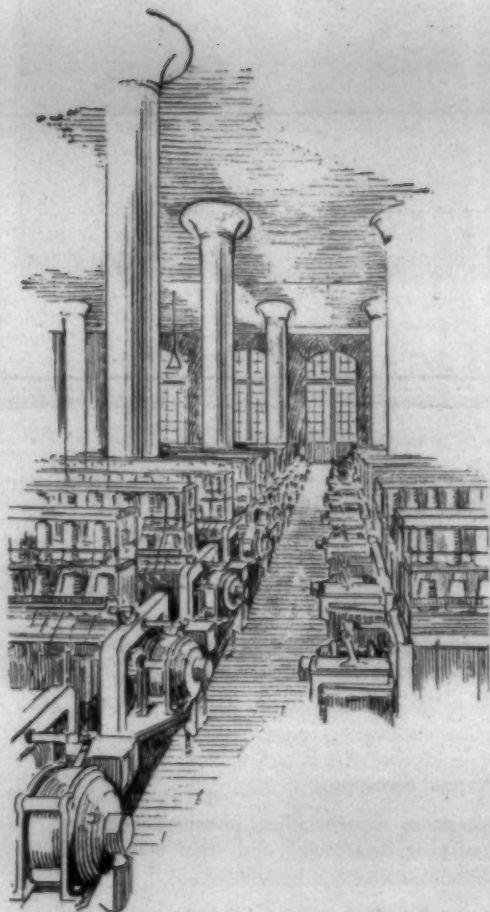
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VOLUME XXII

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NUMBER 11

## *Simplicity in Textile Cost Methods*

\*(Ralph E. Loper, Fall River, Mass.)

There are in the textile industry many agents and treasurers who have had unusually good early preparation for their responsibilities. Many of them have organized their own companies and built up the industries they now direct. They have seen their plants producing one variety of product at one time and then entirely different lines as trade conditions required a change. They have noticed the effect on production costs of these changes, and it will surprise anyone who for the first time has opportunity to check the judgment of such men with the results of a modern cost system. Their knowledge of fabric values is often remarkably accurate although they cannot always explain how they reach their conclusions.

Among such mill men there has been during the past few years a steadily increasing interest in modern cost methods, and the reasons they assign if you question them on the matter are these:

1. The Federal Income Tax Reports require that certain inventories of stock in process and finished goods be shown at cost. No matter how successful a mill man may be nor how accurate his judgment regarding fabric values, the inspectors insist on some tangible evidence to support such inventory values. A modern cost system makes it easy to comply with their requirements in this respect.

2. During the past several years material costs, wage rates, and overhead charges have changed frequently and violently. Mill men who until recently were able to keep closely posted on all changes have found it requiring more and more of their time to follow the cost fluctuations.

When they learned that, with the proper system, one clerk could keep them supplied with reliable up-to-date cost data they were quick to adopt the plan, thus leaving their time free for more important matters.

3. Not a few of these men have been looking to the future of the business they have helped to build up. They realize that the knowledge of fabric values acquired through years of association with

their business while it was developing to its present size cannot be readily passed along to the son or nephew whom they may be training as a successor. They have, therefore, installed a modern cost system while they could supervise its development and check the results against their own judgments. Usually they have found real satisfaction in these comparisons and have soon come to look upon the system as a great convenience and a time-saver for them.

During recent years you have not built many new textile mills in New England. Regulative legislation and other factors resulting in shorter hours of labor and higher wage rates have made it much more profitable to build in other sections of the country. The result is that gradually there has been built up a domestic competition which is more severe than that from any foreign country and no tariff wall can protect us against it. Frequently the advantage to such competitors through lower cost amounts to fully six or eight cents per pound on coarse goods. The result is they can make satisfactory profits selling for prices which do not represent the cost of production among many of their New England competitors.

It is discouraging for mills to try to meet this competition directly. It is better to avoid it where possible by selecting the more profitable of those fabrics which their competitors are unfitted by climate, equipment, or by the character of their labor supply to produce.

Reliable comparative costs are quite essential in making such choices.

### **Costs in the Textile Industry.**

When I first became interested in cost problems the best works on the subject were English. Gee & Co., Ltd., of London, published them, and they gave special attention to the requirements of engineers, contractors, furniture builders, etc., and were more practical than anything we had in this country. Today even English accountants admit the superiority of American practice.

Modern methods in this country were not developed in the textile field, but rather in the machine industry. With both English and American practice placing emphasis upon other industries, it is only natural that many of the early ef-

forts to determine costs in textile plants should have been unduly influenced by the requirements in other industries.

The textile industry has many features which, if properly utilized, make it possible to get more accurate costs than can be had in engineering work or the machine shops and at the same time to greatly reduce the clerical work required to maintaining the system.

In designing a cost system for a textile plant one should take full advantage of the fact that the processes of manufacture are continuous, that the order of the operations does not change and that there is a uniformity in the material used and in the production efficiency week after week. Any one coming into the textile industry from almost any other is certain to be impressed by the high degree of operating efficiency obtaining in the majority of textile plants. I have seen increases in output amounting to 30 or 40 per cent in other industries attract less attention than a 5 per cent increase in a well-managed textile plant. Often a difference of 10 per cent in the production from a textile mill would mean the difference between profit and loss. The continuous nature of the textile processes and the fairly uniform results week after week make it possible to greatly simplify textile cost methods and at the same time to increase their accuracy.

### **What Should Costs Include?**

Confusion is very apt to occur when mill men from different localities try to compare their costs on similar fabrics, because neither is quite sure just what the other has included. It may be well to consider for a moment some of the items upon which differences of opinion frequently exist.

Depreciation is an important item of cost. It is with us during periods of depression as well as periods of prosperity and should always be included. It is encouraging to note that the practice of ignoring it during dull periods and making liberal allowance during profitable years is rapidly disappearing. The attention called to depreciation in connection with tax returns is largely responsible for this improved practice.

Excess-Profits Tax is not a part of cost because if goods were sold at cost there would be no tax to pay.

This should, therefore, be handled as a deduction from profits.

Brokerage and Commission. These items are not a part of manufacturing cost but of selling expense. They can be handled most accurately as a deduction from the selling price when considering a sale.

Interest on Invested Capital. It is very important that this item should be included in cost calculations. Interest is, however, very frequently omitted. Yet, when this is done, entirely erroneous impressions may be obtained regarding the differences in cost to produce on old or new equipment, upon plain and automatic looms, etc. To omit interest on invested capital from cost calculations is apt to have a bad effect upon the selling policy especially when a plant is undercapitalized, as are many in the textile industry. Frequently one finds a mill manager who considers profits satisfactory when a dividend of 2 per cent per quarter is earned on the capital stock. Yet, in many cases, an analysis will show that this is equivalent to about 4 per cent upon the money actually invested in the business. A mill does not begin to make a manufacturing profit until it has earned bank rate of interest on all the capital used in the business.

The ruling of the Internal Revenue authorities that interest must be omitted from figures submitted to them as cost, should not be allowed to affect the cost figures used for selling purposes. The ruling merely interprets the law which intended to tax this income. The United States War Department has for many years included interest in their cost calculations at the arsenals, and manufacturers may well follow this same practice in their own cost work.

The other items to be included in cost are those usually found in the trading accounts and upon which there is very little room for differences of opinion.

### **The General Books and the Cost System.**

Having discussed the items which will be included in costs, it may be well to consider how best to determine the amounts which will be charged to cost for each item.

The general accounts are the most dependable source of information regarding previous periods. The sales management is, however, much less interested in what actual costs

\* An address before the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, Boston.



were for the period that is closed than in the probable costs for the period during which sales are contemplated. The fact that a cost system ties in with the general books for the previous period is no indication that it is a safe guide for the future sales policy.

With the records of the general books before one, it is well to separately consider each item which is to go into the cost records. If the price of fuel has just been cut 20 per cent then the amount allowed for it should be reduced accordingly. If an increase in the state or local tax rates has been announced, a proportional increase should be made in the allowance for these taxes, and so on, through the list of items.

If the combined costs of all products will prove with the amounts determined as above and with the actual production, it is safe to believe that the profit indicated on each sale will be realized at the close of the period. By this method the costs may be said to reconcile with the general accounts, although they do not tie in with the general books for any historical period.

#### Production Records and the Cost System.

Reliable production records from the manufacturing departments are very essential for maintaining the accuracy of a cost system. The detailed results from a cost system will not be more accurate than the basic information entering into the calculations.

To meet the requirements of the superintendent, production data must be available at frequent intervals and must reflect in detail the results of each operation. The operating department is more interested in the facts which affect cost than in the cost figures themselves. The agent who sells the cloth needs to know the final cost per yard so as to compare it with the market price in choosing profitable styles. It is not enough to tell the superintendent that the manufacturing cost of a style has increased one-eighth of a cent a yard. This increase may be due to low production in any department from the picker room to the cloth room, or it may be due to goods being above weight, to high cost of supplies, to an extra amount of help or to higher wage rates. The superintendent must know exactly what has caused the increase in the cost per yard before he can take any corrective measures. Suitable comparative reports showing in detail for each department the changes which ultimately affect costs are far more useful to a superintendent than the final cost figures.

Since the requirements of the production department and the sales force are so fundamentally different, it is well not to try to make one set of records serve the two purposes at the same time. In fact, it is possible if the separation is logically carried out to meet the requirements of both branches of the business much more fully and at the same time reduce the clerical work required to maintain the cost system.

In doing this the cost system should be made to serve primarily the sales force. The superintendent can then be provided with up-to-

date comparative reports covering the consumption of supplies, the weight of his goods, the production at each process, the department pay-rolls, etc. If proper standards have been set as a guide, records of this sort will make it possible to discover the causes of high cost promptly, and while there is yet time to correct them.

These records would be filed and later analyzed to furnish a basis for the development of reliable comparative cost by products.

The reason why it is advisable to study carefully the production records before using the data for cost purposes is that it is impossible to accurately determine weekly production in many departments. If you take these same reports at the end of a month or a quarter, it is possible to discover and eliminate many of the discrepancies. For example, every one knows the difficulty in obtaining accurate records of the production of filling from the ring spinning department. It is a very easy thing for an optimistic ring spinner to report a production greater than the weight of roving received from the card room. One cannot detect this error in the production of a single week. If the information is carried forward for cost purposes weekly, then the error will be included. If, however, the production data is allowed to accumulate for a while and is then analyzed and the reports of the various departments compared, it is an easy matter to detect and to eliminate many of these errors. In this way the data entering into the cost system can be made more reliable than the weekly production reports upon which it is based.

#### Distribution of Overhead.

The majority of textile mills have made some study of their cost problems. Very often the superintendent has made a very reasonable distribution of the pay-roll. In many cases the advantage thus gained has been lost, however, when the distribution of supplies, salaries, depreciation, taxes, insurance, etc., has been attempted.

Some treasurers contend that it is not necessary to divide the overhead between the weave room and the various yarn departments to get accurate costs by fabrics.

They frequently argue that since they sell only cloth, all these charges must be borne by the cloth eventually so that it does not matter how they are distributed, so long as the correct total is included.

By comparing the results from a number of mills where the burden has been correctly distributed, we find that it has a very important bearing upon the relative costs of styles. In mills having simple looms and making plain cloth the overhead charges are about as important as the weaving piece work. Among mills using automatic looms, the overhead charges on cloth are very often more than twice as much as the weavers' pay. Confusion and errors are apt to occur if the cost system fails to make each product bear its fair portion of the overhead.

The following inaccurate methods of distributing overhead are in fairly common use.

1. Overhead is charged uniformly per pound of cloth.
2. Overhead is charged uniformly per spindle.
3. Overhead is charged uniformly per loom.
4. Overhead is charged as a percentage on direct labor.
5. The mill is sometimes assumed to be running one style.

Very little can be said in favor of these methods. Some of them under figure the cost of high pick goods and goods woven on narrow looms, others under estimate the cost of wide cloth and low pick goods. Any of them is liable to prove misleading when most needed.

That the proper distribution of overhead is not unduly complicated nor difficult to understand may be shown by considering several typical items.

Property Taxes are distributed upon the value of land, buildings and machinery used by each department;

Fire Insurance on buildings and machinery is distributed upon the value of buildings and machinery;

Liability Insurance upon the pay-rolls of departments, and

Power Cost upon the horse power required by each department.

Similarly, for nearly every item of overhead there is a reasonable basis for its distribution, so that each department shall bear its proper share and reliable machine charges may be developed wherever required.

#### Getting the Most Out of Costs.

The value of a cost system does not lie in the time and effort spent upon it nor even upon the amount of accurate information it contains, but rather in how much the treasurer or agent can get out of it during the brief time available when he is making a sale.

Some otherwise good systems lose a large part of their usefulness because they fail to arrange the data in convenient usable form, with the result that many decisions must be made without waiting to check with the cost system. During the years we have specialized in textile cost problems it has been our privilege to enjoy the co-operation and criticism of many well-known and successful mill men. It is largely due to their suggestions that the results have taken their present general form.

Every mill has its own peculiar problem which must receive special consideration, but the management is usually interested in the following points, among others, when choosing the goods they will sell:

1. The extent of the demand for the particular product. Some styles may show a good profit and yet it would be unsafe to run them for stock when orders are scarce because of their limited use.
2. The total cost of each product based on current prices of raw materials.
3. The production per loom and per spindle and the spindles required to run one loom. This is necessary to know the effect the style will have upon the balancing of department productions. The production also has an important bearing upon profits. Much greater profit is required per pound on fine numbers

than on coarse, because the management is interested in obtaining a maximum total profit not a high profit per pound. The cost data should show how the various profits per pound on the different styles will affect the total profit of the plant.

#### Costs and Profits.

Those selling the products of textile plants frequently contend that it does little good to know costs accurately because they do not set the selling prices, but, instead, are obliged to accept the market. It is quite true that gray goods mills seldom have the chance to set their own prices, but they do have a chance to choose in most markets the constructions they will make. That there is a real opportunity to increase the profits of a mill through cost data by wisely choosing the constructions to make. This can easily be demonstrated by anyone who will take the trouble to compare the market prices on his different constructions over a period of years. That such opportunity exists for mills making the commonest kinds of plain goods can be shown by comparing the prices during the past ten years of standard prints, tobacco cloths, sheetings, shirtings, poplins, crepes, and other weaves which can be made on plain looms or to which they can be adapted. One finds that goods on which the market prices per pound are within one cent of each other at times will differ by several cents per pound at other times for periods of over a year. There are numerous examples of this sort and it does not require accurate cost data to prove that market prices do not reflect manufacturing cost, and that the treasurer who knows his margin of profit on each style has an important advantage in any market.

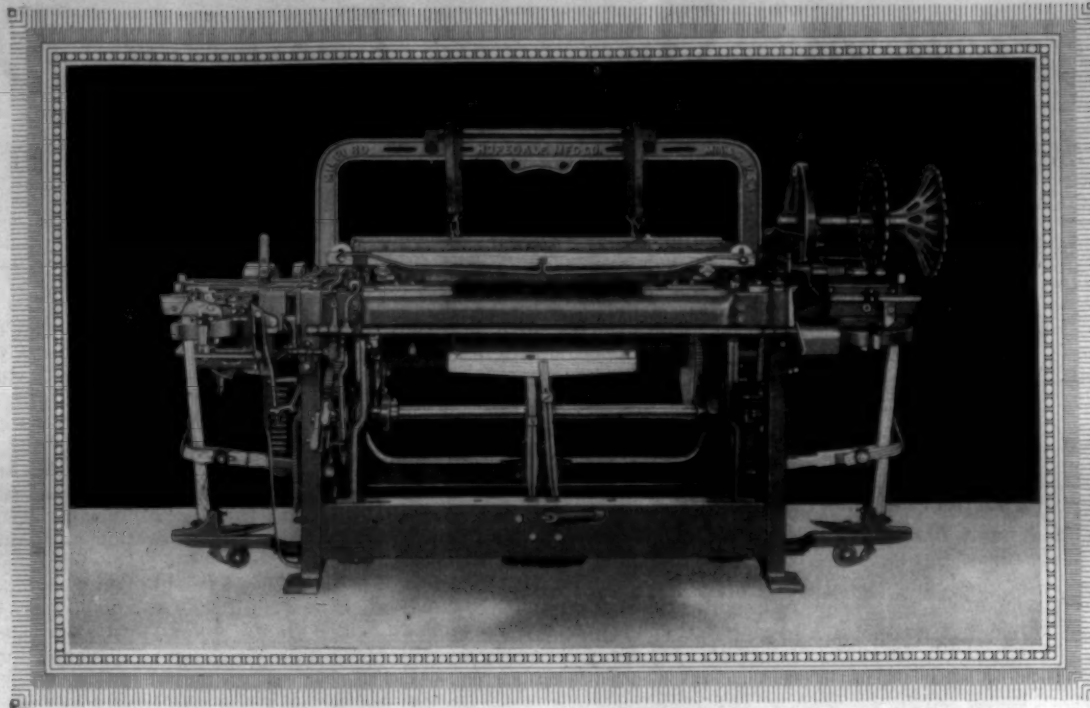
Just to illustrate the point, let us compare the market prices on two standard print constructions during the past three years. In 1918 the government fixed the price on 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 prints at \$0.83 per pound and on 39-inch, 80x80, 4.00 yard at \$0.86 per pound. This margin of three cents per pound was about the same as had existed just previous to price fixing and was accepted by everyone as fully covering the difference in cost, because the styles are made from the same yarns.

Soon after price restrictions were removed the margin rose to over six cents. By June, 1919, it had risen to 16 cents per pound, and it averaged this amount during the last six months of 1919. This large difference came to attract more mills, and early in 1920, although the prices continued to rise, the margin began to narrow. Soon it was below five cents, and at times during the decline 80x80 sold for less per pound than 64x60s. This condition did not continue for long. The premium on 80x80 over 64x60 soon returned, and today it stands at about six and a half cents per pound.

Although such margin fluctuations may at first glance seem excessive they are not at all unusual. Even greater fluctuations occurred during this same period among fancies, specialties, and fine goods.

(Continued on page 9.)





# NEW NORDRAY LOOM

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# Evolution of Spooler Tension Device

\*(Robert E. Naumburg, Mechanical Engineer, Saco-Lowell Shops, Lowell, Massachusetts.)

## Introduction.

The problem of tension devices for spooling machines is by no means new. Yet there are few problems in the entire process of cotton manufacturing where the demand for improvement has been so great and so insistent.

Many mill men believe that filling wind will replace warp wind as soon as a thoroughly satisfactory tension device is produced.

There have been thousands of attempts to solve this problem, and hundreds of patents have been granted.

Let us first examine the history of the development of tension devices, and then let us see why the great majority of cotton manufacturers are still in search of a satisfactory solution to their problem.

In tracing the evolution of the tension device in the textile industry, the oldest, and perhaps the most perfect tension device of which we have any knowledge, is to be found in the fingers of the human hand. For thousands of years spinning wheels received the yarn as it passed between the expert fingers of the spinners. With the advent of highly developed machinery, however, we have had to sacrifice the direct personal contact with the product, and we have done our best to imitate it by mechanical means.

The reason why so many machine-made articles do not compare favorably with the hand-made product, is due, of course, to this absence of the human touch. It is for the same reason that most mechanical tensions do not compare favorably with the ancient hand method. Most mechanical tensions are fixed and rigid, and are not adaptable to the ever-changing conditions. The human hand is sensitive and adaptable. An ideal mechanical tension must also be sensitive and adaptable.

## Two Types of Tensions.

There are two main classes into which most filling-wind tension devices, developed up to the present time, may be divided:

1. Those in which tension is obtained by drawing the yarn over some form of friction surface.

2. Those in which tension on the yarn is obtained by pressure between two surfaces.

The ancient method of drawing the yarn between the fingers of the hand belongs to the latter class.

## Some Early Attempts.

Most of the early attempts to devise a suitable mechanical tension belong to the type where the yarn is dragged over a friction surface.

One example is the winding of the yarn around a rod, or under one rod and over another. A modification of this principle is still used on the Jack Spooler in woolen mills in this

country and in cotton mills in England.

Another form of tension is to drag the yarn over a board or rod covered with felt or flannel and at the same time traversing it, so as not to wear a groove.

Some of the more recent tensions are only modifications of these old ideas.

## Requirements of an Ideal Mechanical Tension.

The ideal mechanical tension device should possess the following qualities.

1. It must be compensating.

That is, it must exert the same, or nearly the same, amount of tension on the yarn whether the spool is empty or full, whether the bobbin is empty or full, and whether the traverse is at the top or bottom of its travel. Compensation is improved by making the barrel of the spool as large as possible.

2. It must be easily adjustable.

That is, in order to accommodate any size of yarn, the adjustment must be simple, uniform, and positive.

3. It must be self-cleaning.

That is, it must not allow the lint to accumulate and form slubs on the yarn.

4. It must be self-threading.

That is, after the operative ties the knot, the thread should instantly work its way into its proper position and remains there.

5. It must be sensitive.

That is, it must be yielding and adaptable, resembling, (as we have pointed out before) the touch of the human hand.

## A Testing Instrument.

In order to make tests on various types of tension devices, to see how nearly they approached the ideal, it was necessary to have a suitable testing device. We found that the most satisfactory results were obtained by using a spring balance, similar to that used by the Cotton Research Company of Boston.

## Modern Tension Devices—First Type.

We have already mentioned the old principle of winding yarn around a rod or bar to increase the amount of tension.

### The Screw Tension.

A variation of this principle is a screw tension. Here a screw is substituted for the rod, and it is arranged to allow a free motion of the hand in winding the yarn around it. This device is very simple, but it is rigid and unyielding and cannot be set for different sizes of yarn.

### The Drum Tension.

Another tension device, not very different in principle, is the Drum Tension, so-called, where the yarn is wound over part of the surface, then around a peg and back again along the surface. The chief advantage of the Drum Tension over the Screw Tension is that it can be easily adjusted for various sizes of yarns by simply loosening the nut and setting the drum in any desired position. This tension also is rigid and unyielding.

## The Interesting Finger Tension.

A natural evolution from obtaining tension by winding the yarn around one large bar, was to wind it partly around a number of small bars. From this developed the Intersecting Finger Tension. This has been used to advantage on winding machines, where the conditions are different from those on a modern spooler. One type of patented Intersecting Finger Tension, intended for winding machines, but which might also be applied to spoolers, is also now used. This device compensates to some extent by drawing the fingers together to relieve a strain and separating the fingers to take up any slack.

This device has the ability to yield, but because of the weight of its parts it does not respond quickly enough. The lever also has a tendency to swing like a pendulum, and exert tension when it is not wanted.

## The Spiral Tension.

A tension which at first might appear to be in a class by itself, but is, in reality, only a variation of the principle of winding the yarn around a rod or wire, is called the Spiral Tension. The outstanding feature of this device is that it is entirely self-threading, that is, if the yarn is dropped over the tension device, while the spool is winding, the ballooning of the yarn causes it to wind around the spiral. Although this is a distinct advantage, it is not enough to make up for the fact that this device cannot yield to a sudden pull, and that there is no adjustment for different size yarns except to completely replace the spiral.

## Modern Tension Devices—Second Type.

All of the tension devices that we have just examined are of the type where tension is obtained by drawing the yarn over a friction surface. Let us now examine that class of devices where the tension is obtained by pressure between two surfaces.

### Disc and Spring Tension.

Perhaps the oldest and most familiar mechanical tension of this type is that of the old sewing-machine tension. This consists of two cups or discs pressed together by means of a spring. Fig. 7 shows means of a spring. The spring gives the device a certain resiliency which resembles, to some extent, the pressure of the fingers of a person's hand. However, these discs are too large and too heavy to respond quickly to slight changes in the yarn. Another disadvantage is that the adjustment is not definite and positive. It is impossible for the operative to set a number of these devices exactly alike, as there is no means to indicate the exact amount of tension.

### The Ball Tension.

Another form of tension device, where the yarn is pressed between two surfaces, is known as the Ball Tension. In this case the yarn is drawn over a stationary surface and under one or more steel balls.

The yarn causes the ball to revolve in its socket. This is a good feature. The spinning of the ball has a steadying effect, as its momentum seems to help to even out the tight and loose places in the yarn. Formerly these steel balls used to fall out and get lost, but now they are enclosed in cages. They are no longer liable to fall out and get lost, but the cages make it difficult to change the steel ball for one of a different size. This is one of the disadvantages of the device. Another is that its action is not always certain. There are times when the yarn fails to work its way to its proper position and runs on the top or side of the ball instead of under it. The result is that a large part of the spool may be wound with practically no tension.

## The Spinning Weight Tension.

We now come to that type of tension device which, our experiments show, has by far the greatest degree of compensation. It is interesting to note that a series of independent experiments run by the Cotton Research Company shows the same result.

Two forms of the Spinning Weight Tension are now also used. Each of these types shows an unusually high per cent of compensation.

There are various theories to explain why this type of device should exert such an even tension on the yarn. One explanation is that the speed of the spinning weights is in proportion to the speed of the yarn, and that at the higher speeds the weights have a tendency to climb upward on the pin, and therefore exert less downward pressure.

Another advantage of the rapidly revolving weights is similar to that of the Ball Tension. The momentum of the weights makes them serve as flywheels, and helps to even out the tight and loose places in the yarn.

One important advantage of this tension over the Ball Tension is that the weights are easily removable, making it a simple matter to adjust for different sizes of yarn.

One disadvantage of this device in the forms shown is that it is not completely self-cleaning. Although the lint is thrown out from under the disc, it is liable to pile up on the base or stand, and to be drawn in and form slubs.

Another disadvantage of this device is similar to that of the Ball Tension. Although it is supposed to be self-threading, the yarn sometimes fails to work its way entirely under the weights. The hook or guiding finger may also be turned out of position so that the device is no longer self-threading.

## A New Tension.

We have examined many types of mechanical tension devices and have seen the advantages and disadvantages of each. None of them possesses all of the qualities that are desirable.

We have, therefore, designed and built a new device intended to com-

\*Address before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at Boston.



bine the good features of these various tensions.

1. In order to get the greatest possible compensation, we have used the principle of spinning weights.

2. In order to get a simple, uniform, and positive adjustment, we have used removable weights.

3. In order to make it self-cleaning, we have redesigned the stand or base so that the lint cannot accumulate.

4. In order to make it self-threading, we have provided it with a cap which guides the thread without fail to its proper position.

5. In order to make it sensitive and yielding, we have provided the device with a shock-absorbing spring, on which the weights rest. This spring gives a sensitiveness to the device that resembles very closely the touch of the fingers of the human hand.

This spring is also an aid in getting the yarn to its proper place. On the ordinary spinning weight device, the weights are so difficult to lift that the thread is liable to run outside of the discs and not between them. In this new Compensating Tension, the disc will yield to the slightest force, and will tilt up to allow the yarn to slip under it.

The metal cap not only is an aid in threading, but it protects the mechanism from abuse and keeps it free from lint.

The following table shows the characteristics of the various types of tension devices, according to our tests:

Screw Tension—Compensation, poor; adjustment, bad; self-cleaning,

good; self-threading, poor; sensitiveness, bad.

Drum Tension—Compensation, poor; adjustment, good; self-cleaning, good; self-threading, poor; sensitiveness, bad.

Finger Tension—Compensation, fair; adjustment, good; self-cleaning, good; self-threading, fair; sensitiveness, good.

Spiral Tension—Compensation, fair; adjustment, poor; self-cleaning, good; self-threading, excellent; sensitiveness, good.

Disc and Spring Tension—Compensation, fair; adjustment, poor; self-cleaning, poor; self-threading, fair; sensitiveness, good.

Ball Tension—Compensation, fair; adjustment, poor; self-cleaning, poor; self-threading, good but uncertain; sensitiveness, fair.

Spinning Weight Tension—Compensation, good; adjustment, good; self-cleaning, poor; self-threading, good but uncertain; sensitiveness, good.

New Compensating Tension—Compensation, good; adjustment, good; self-cleaning, good; self-threading, excellent; sensitiveness, excellent.

We, of course, realize that the true test of any new device is not in the experimental room, but under actual mill conditions.

It is, therefore, for the members of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to determine whether or not we have succeeded in combining these desirable qualities in our New Compensating Tension Device.

## Practical Simplicity in Textile Cost Methods.

(Continued from Page 7.)

### Proving the Cost System.

No system is worthy of full confidence unless its accuracy can be proven. It is especially important when we attempt to predetermine the costs for any period to be able to check our results from time to time as the period progresses.

This can be done readily by choosing three or more consecutive full weeks and by making the following computations:

First list all of the finished products during this test period. Opposite each, enter the manufacturing cost per pound, as previously estimated, and the number of pounds produced on each product. Multiply the manufacturing cost by the production on each style and thus determine the detailed cost of all products, based on previous estimates. This total should check very closely with the amount of the weekly pay-rolls plus the overhead chargeable to this number of weeks. If the results agree, the cost figures may be used with full confidence, and in any case the percentages by which previous estimates differ from the actual cost can easily be determined.

### Essentials of a Cost System.

Briefly stated, the points which any good cost system should cover include the following:

1. The system should be simple to operate and convenient to use. The agent or treasurer should be able to quote on any of his styles in any

cotton market without delay.

2. The system must preserve the true relative cost of the styles. That is, it must be free from the effects of accidents in production and any unusual temporary manufacturing conditions.

3. The overhead must be distributed in such a way that each department will bear its equitable share.

4. The cost system should be prophetic rather than historical. Its accuracy should apply to the period for which sales are contemplated and not to any period of the past.

5. Its accuracy must be susceptible to proof, which usually implies reconciliation with the general accounts.

6. It should provide a convenient means to pre-determine the effects of a wage change upon fabric costs.

In closing let me again say that a cost system is not a system of management. It is not a substitute for good trading ability or foresight, but if it is properly designed and the cost figures are reduced to compact convenient form, the system will pay its way many times over and will leave the management much more time in which to study markets, search out profitable lines, and handle the many other important problems which claim attention.

## SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.

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Supplying Cotton Mills with  
Water for 30 Years

## Man's Mind Makes Mistakes

Wherever there is need for maintaining a definite uniform temperature—as in size boxes, dyeing machines, scouring bowls, tenting rooms, etc.—men may forget—but machines cannot. You depend on your men to watch the temperatures, but they are only human, and, as careful as they try to be, they have sometimes allowed valuable material to be spoiled.

## The Powers Automatic Heat Regulator

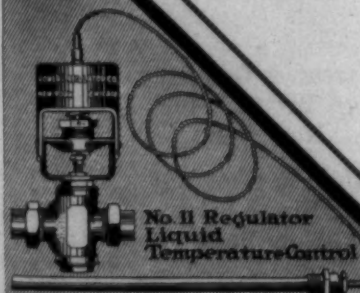
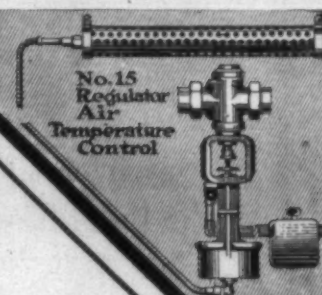
Built scientifically in accordance with known physical laws. Self contained; entirely automatic; can be adjusted to maintain any desired degree of heat; stays on the job every minute and does not forget to "turn 'er on" or off when the temperature even approaches the danger point. Prevents loss and damage and worry. Set the Powers Regulator and you can depend on results.

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# A Practical Plan For "Hedging" Actual Cotton Now Held

Many planters, merchants, warehousemen and bankers are now carrying actual cotton in varying amounts. Doubtless many of them still owe for those things entering into the cost of production—fertilizer, implements, etc. For these reasons they can use some money advantageously.

The following suggestion, if followed, will enable these people to finance themselves in both a safe and legitimate manner, and without assuming the risk of having the price of cotton go to much higher levels after having sold the ACTUAL. To illustrate this suggestion with a ten-bale lot:—

Through selling ten bales at 19 cents per pound the seller would receive \$95.00 per bale, or a total of \$950.00 for the ten bales. He should then buy ten bales of FUTURES on a margin of \$10.00 per bale. This would require a margin deposit of only \$100.00, and would leave him with a net balance in hand of \$850.00, with which to meet his immediate financial requirements.

By doing this the seller would still be carrying 10 bales and would be protected against any further sudden rise in the price. Should the market not advance as anticipated the loss would be limited to the margin deposit of \$100.00, while the \$850.00 balance would be in actual use. In addition to these advantages the seller would be relieved of a dead monthly cost of about \$1.25 per bale for storage, insurance, etc.

Weekly Market Letters Mailed Free Upon Request, References Cheerfully Furnished, While All Inquiries Will Be Promptly and Courteously Answered.

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81 Broad Street  
New York



# Loom Fixer to Overseer

Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

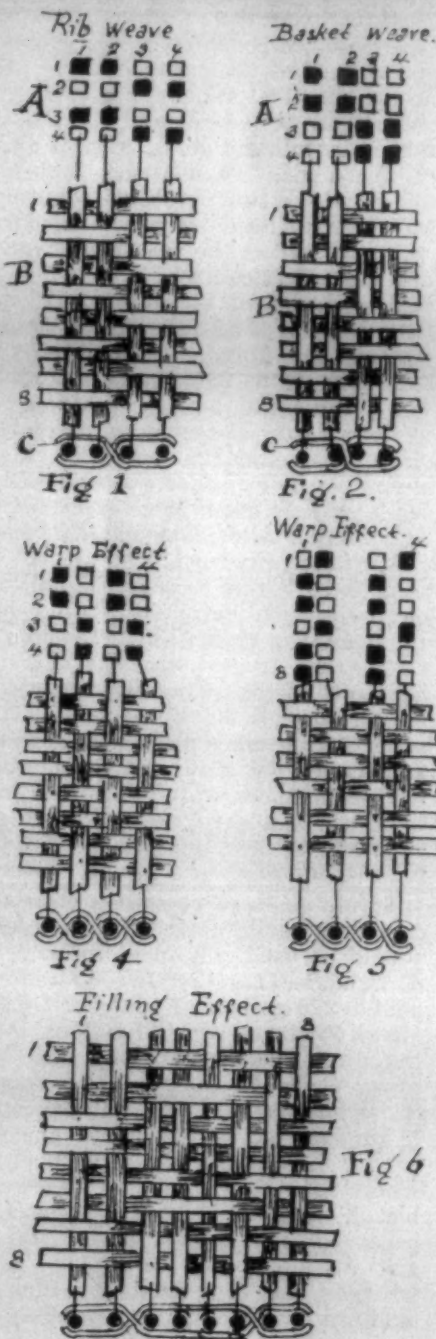
## Rib Weaves.

A division of the plain cotton weave that requires consideration includes the weaves in which a rib or line effect is produced lengthwise through the goods. These popular weaves are termed rib, basket, and hairline designs. They are suitable for an extensive range of cotton, cotton mix and woolen fabrics. The variations in these weaves is obtained not only through the use of colors in the warp and the filling, but by employing warp and filling face effects. The principle of construction in this class of weaves consists in arranging for a continuation of one or more threads in each change of the intersections. That is, one or more of the filling threads are employed in succession within the same change of the harnesses. The same principle is observed with the warp threads. If a given sample of rib weave is presented for dissection, the conditions will be found to exist as shown in Fig. 1, which represents a common rib weave. By following the figures indicated in the draft, it will be seen that warp threads numbers 1 and 2 intersect with the filling threads in unison. The next two threads of the warp, marked 3 and 4 in the draft later, so as to create the necessary interlacing for binding. Therefore there are always two of the warp threads together, and the result produces a line effect through the goods. If the lines are intended to be prominent, different colored yarns are used in the warp threads. Sometimes a slight increase in the hair line is obtained by the use of warp threads of opposite twist. Again a variation can be had by employing warp threads of different counts.

The smartness and smallness of the hairline is, of course, the key to its popularity. In order to bring out the lines to the prominence required it is necessary always that a black or other colored warp thread cover a filling thread of like shade, while the white or other colored warp thread covers a filling thread of similar shade. Or the reverse, if filling face goods are required. This arrangement results in a continuous line through the goods. These lines are often as clear as if they were not crossed by threads of a different color. Hairline stripes of three and even four colors are produced on the same principle of drafting.

## Basket Weaves Derived from the Plain Weave.

Next we take in hand a pattern derived from the plain cotton weave with a view of weaving a basket effect which shall belong to the hairline class. As a general rule, the effect of the plain weave in goods is nil so far as a pattern or weave pattern is concerned. The weave itself is a wonderful one for producing a firm, elastic and useful combination of interlacings in any goods. But it leaves no figured design and in order to produce such it is necessary to



make alterations in the intersections. Therefore in the creating of a basket weave from the plain weave, the procedure is as in Fig. 2. Here we will observe that the principle of interlacing is practically the same as shown in Fig. 1, except that two warp threads work in unison instead of a single warp thread work alone. There are always two warp threads up and two down twice instead of once. This makes the pattern more prominent, to the extent of producing a basket effect.

## Warp and Filling Effects.

The overseer may be called upon to produce some warp and filling effects with the warp and filling he has in process of weaving. Sometimes the designer of the mill provides the necessary pattern chain draft and then again the overseer is required to work out the draft himself. I have worked in mills where a change in orders for goods has made it necessary to alter the character of the weave even when the warps were in the loom and some of the texture already begun. On such occasions there is not much time to procure drafted patterns on the design paper. On one occasion we had some goods in process of weaving and the order for them was cancelled by the commission house. The agent of the mill directed that warp effects be made with the yarns and the accompanying drafts are of the patterns we produced.

The principle observed in drafting these warp effects is practically the same as that in relation to the rib and basket weaves. In figure 4 the effect is produced by having the first warp thread at the right elevated over the first two filling threads and depressed for the next two and this is repeated. The movements of the second warp thread are the same, but begin with the thread depressed for the first two picks and elevated for the next two. Then comes the repeat. In order to throw more of the warp on the first pick and up for the next read as in figure 5 in which the first warp thread at the right is down for the first pick and up for the next two. Hence two-thirds of the warp is always on the face for the remaining warp threads of the repeat interlace in the same manner, that is, always twice up to once down with the passage of the filling.

But it may be necessary to get a filling face on the goods in which case the interlacing would be as shown in Fig. 6. Taking the first filling thread for example, it will be noticed that while it is equally up and down in relation to the warp threads, the second filling thread presents an interval of four movements in which it is on the face. By thus floating the filling threads at uniform intersections in the pattern, the filling is brought into prominence and a filling face effect results.

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# Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles

A Series of Articles By W. C. DODSON, B. E.

## CHAPTER XIV

### GENERAL NOTES ON BLEACHING

Thorough rinsing must be secured after the boil and before the bleach liquor or chemic is added. Otherwise the residual alkali lowers the efficiency of the bleach and more is required.

The bleaching operation is at best a compromise. If too strong a solution, and too high a temperature is used, there is a considerable danger of damaging the fibres themselves. If too weak a solution is used, the coloring material is not removed. Also, if in the attempt to complete bleaching the time is increased, the longer action of even the weak bleach solution will tend to damage the goods. The best time of bleaching, with thorough circulation on the average is from 45 minutes to 1 hour. For this purpose a solution containing from 0.2% to 0.3% available chlorine will register about 1° twaddle and will be made up from high test chlorinated lime in the proportion of 1 pound to each 15 gallons of water. The solution made up from chlorine gas and No. 20 Special Alkali in the proportions given above should be diluted with 9 gallons of water to each gallon of the stock solution. The temperature of bleaching should not exceed 120° F.

Improper or insufficient bleaching is very largely due to improper boiling out. Certain of the constituents which are removable by the alkali must be thoroughly removed, since otherwise they interfere with bleaching.

The quantity of bleach liquor run in for bleaching a batch should be just sufficient to bleach the load completely and no more. Used bleach liquor is variable in its results and frequently has a tendency to over-bleach and damage the goods.

The action of bleach liquor is considerably affected by the presence of iron rust. As a consequence care must be taken to keep the goods free from iron rust and also to keep the machinery clean. It should be remembered, however, that some kier stains look like iron rust, whereas no iron is really present. What has happened is that from the action of strong alkali in the presence of air, a portion of the goods becomes mercerized. Now mercerized goods absorb dyes and coloring matters more readily than plain cotton. Hence any coloring matter present is absorbed in these spots and the whole resembles an iron stain. If proper boiling is done, no kier stains will result. If the machinery is kept clean, there will also be no iron stains, and hence no damage from bleaching.

In many cases the full bleach is not used; instead, only the half bleach is used. An example of this is Egyptian dyed underwear. Just enough bleaching is done to remove the darker coloring matter so that the goods are uniformly shaded and lighter than the final desired shade. This is accomplished by using less bleach solution than is required for the full bleach and running the usual time. The final bleach may be made whiter by exposure of the goods merely drained from the bleach liquor, or by souring in the bleach liquor. Either of these processes is objectionable since the possibility of tendering is great. Goods properly boiled out will bleach to a pure white, without using any dangerous makeshifts.

### SOURING

Souring is the process of treating with acids for the removal of alkalies or bleach liquor. This pro-

cess requires considerable care, due to the chemical nature of the cotton itself. Cellulose, which is the chemical name for cotton which has been thoroughly boiled out and bleached, is readily attacked by mineral acids, such as muriatic and sulphuric acids. In souring, therefore, the acids must be used only in dilute solution and must be thoroughly rinsed out after the souring operation.

Acetic acid is the safest acid for souring, as it does not effect cellulose even in its strongest form if no other acid is present. If not thoroughly rinsed out, it is all removed on drying without injury to the fibres. It is obtainable in various strengths from 28% to 80% and in two forms. (1) Commercial, which contains a certain amount of tarry material causing a discoloration and a residual odor, and (2) redistilled, the use of which leaves no color or odor. Acetic acid, which is perfectly safe, is much more expensive than muriatic or sulphuric acids, hence is little used.

Muriatic (hydrochloric) acid, unlike acetic acid, is corrosive to cellulose and therefore must be used with care. It should never be used stronger than from 1° to 2° twaddle (1 to 2 gallons of the regular acid which is 28.3° twaddle or 18° baume to 30 gallons of water). Rinsing must be very thorough since any acid left in the goods when drying takes place will become concentrated and tender the goods. A good practice is to add to the last rinse water after the sour 1 pound of soda ash or a preparation known as Snow Flake Crystals, to each 100 gallons of water. This will remove all traces of acid and prevent tendering.

Sulphuric acid resembles muriatic acid in its corrosive and destructive tendencies. It also should be used only in dilute solution, from 1° to 2° twaddle (1 gallon 167° twaddle or 66° baume acid to 225 gallons of water or 1 gallon 141° twaddle or 66° baume to 190 gallons of water). Rinsing must also be carefully done and the use of Snow Flake Crystals in the manner described above for muriatic acid, will prevent tendering.

Muriatic acid while more expensive than sulphuric acid is the better proposition of the two where the water is hard or where chlorinated lime bleach solution is used. In both cases lime is present. The compounds of lime and muriatic acid are all soluble and thus rinse out easily whereas the compounds of lime and sulphuric acid are insoluble and are left behind in the goods as a loading material.

Sodium bisulphite is also used in souring, and particularly for half-bleach, since it does not produce the pure full white produced by acid. It is used in 1% solution, equivalent to 1 pound of sodium bisulphite per 12 gallons of water. When sodium bisulphite is used, acid is not necessary.

### WASHING

After souring the goods are usually washed in one plain water and soaped in a warm second wash water. After this soap bath comes the blueing bath. This last bath both washes the soap from the goods and tints them a faint blue, giving the appearance of a whiter bleach. The amount of blueing to be used per 100 pounds of goods depends altogether on the strength of the blue dye used.

The best results in washing are secured by the use of a weak alkali or of a good preparation referred to above, (Snow Flake Crystals) either

(Continued on Page 25)

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Spools  
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Charlie Nichols, General Manager  
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### Herman Seydel Honored.

Herman Seydel of the Seydel Manufacturing Company, makers of Sizol and textile products, has just returned from Washington where he attended the organization meetings of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association. Dr. Charles H. Herty of New York was unanimously elected president and Mr. Seydel vice-president, in charge of the Pharmaceutical Section of this new national organization.

Mr. Seydel's wide knowledge of the field of dyestuffs and medicinals, as well as textiles, also resulted in his fellow members urging him to assume the direction of the publicity for the organization to the end that the people of the country might become aware of the great importance of the coal tar chemical industry to the welfare and security of the nation.

### Pamphlet on Depreciation.

Washington.—Of unusual interest to the textile industry, is a study of depreciation as it relates to production just made by the Fabricated Production Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The results of the investigation are given in a pamphlet issued by the Department. This pamphlet offers suggestions to ease the burden of depreciation in this period of business recovery; notes the importance of obsolescence; discusses the relation of depreciation to fire insurance; includes and explains a useful form of property ledger; points to the great need of establishing standard or guide rates of depreciation in all commodity lines; and emphasizes the great importance of including depreciation in every day current costs.

"Each twist of the handle and blow of the hammer to wear out plant and equipment, and the par-

ticular job or process that causes this loss should bear the cost," according to the pamphlet. "The basis of lower prices must be a greater efficiency, and complete costs. To that end, everything turned out by the factory should bear a proportional cost of depreciation."

The advisability of adjusting depreciation to production is carefully developed in the pamphlet. It is set forth that "during war-time, production equipment was operated at a pressure far above normal, entailing extraordinary wear and tear, to compensate which an extra allowance for depreciation was recognized as necessary. If this was so, if excess operation meant excess depreciation, is not the converse true? Does not light operation warrant scaling of depreciation? Are manufacturers not justified in minimizing their losses by adjusting depreciation charges to the law of depreciation?"

Attention is directed to the need of giving the factor of obsolescence the consideration and allowance it ordinarily deserves when determining the useful life and rate of depreciation of machinery and equipment. On this point, the pamphlet avers that "property is most generally replaced before it wears out by something bigger and better. Give the American business man a machine that will render better and cheaper service, and he will scrap his present equipment, even though the paint has not worn off."

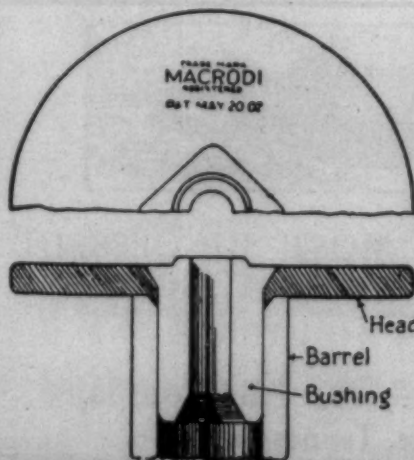
The pamphlet makes a plea for business men to abandon rule-of-thumb rates of depreciation, to study their own depreciation situation, and check their experience with that of their trade group.

"The best judgment regarding depreciation would be only an approximation frequently belied by subsequent experience, but there is a difference between guessing and estimating. A guess cannot be justified. It is a hit or miss affair.

### Machinery for Sale.

We have the following for sale:  
Thirty-six Stafford automatic looms, 82-in. reel space, 12 harness bobbies, complete with motor.  
Eighteen 40-in. Pettie cards.  
Eighteen 40-in. Hetherington cards.  
One Creighton opener, with hopper feed.  
Three 4x6 spoolers, gravity spindles.  
Our prices are unusually attractive.

Hunter Machinery Company, Marion, N. C.



### The Macrodi FIBRE HEAD WARP SPOOL

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

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Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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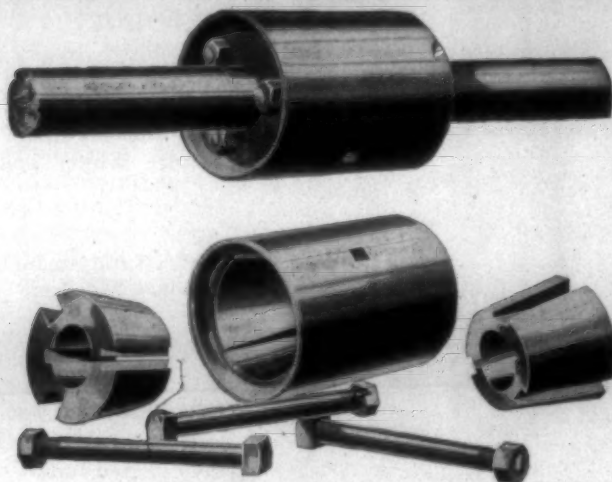
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Chambersburg, Penna.

MILTON G. SMITH, Southern Sales Agent, GREENVILLE, S. C.



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N. B.—We are the sole manufacturers of nickel plated drop wires for every kind of loom.

## Southern Men at Textile Show.

While there was no registration at Textile Exposition at Boston we noted the presence of the following cotton manufacturers from the South. This is not a complete list and we have probably omitted the names of some of those we met, for it is very difficult to make out such a list from memory:

- J. E. Hardin, Treasurer, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
 H. M. Barnes, Supt., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.  
 D. C. Leonard, Master Mechanic, Amer. Spinning Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 W. M. Sherard, Gen. Mgr., Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., Whitmire, S. C.  
 W. B. Bruton, Supt., Gibson Mfg. Co., Concord, N. C.  
 W. C. Cobb, Supt., Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.  
 G. R. Hooper, Supt., Jewell Mills, Thomasville, N. C.  
 O. L. Wagstaff, Supt., Amazon Mills, Thomasville, N. C.  
 C. P. Thompson, Supt., Trion Co., Trion, Ga.  
 S. D. Bennett, Supt., Efrd Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.  
 C. A. Sweet, Jr., Fairfax Mill, Fairfax, Ala.  
 C. N. Poore, Supt., Louisville Cotton Mills, Louisville, Ky.  
 George Fish, Gen. Mgr., Fort Mill Mfg. Co., Fort Mill, S. C.  
 J. W. Kaneer, Supt., Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.  
 A. L. Brown, Supt., Cannon Mfg. Co., Kannapolis, N. C.  
 A. H. Cottingham, Gen. Supt., Victor-Monaghan Mills, Greenville, S. C.  
 J. N. Badger, Supt., Duncan Mills, Greenville, S. C.  
 Sam R. Zimmerman, Pur. Agt., Greenville, S. C.  
 C. L. Chandler, Supt., Gaffney Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C.  
 George Hill, Master Mechanic, Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, S. C.  
 W. P. Hamrick, Agt., Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.  
 F. B. Gardner, Mgr., General Asbestos Co., Charleston, S. C.  
 J. A. Baugh, Jr., Agt., La Grange Mills, La Grange, Ga.  
 J. S. Beachman, Supt., Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.  
 J. R. Copeland, Overseer Weaving, Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.  
 E. W. Swift, Pres., Muscogee Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

- C. J. Swift, Mgr., Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.  
 J. R. Dover, Pres., Eastside Mfg. Co., Shelby, N. C.  
 J. R. Dover, Jr., Supt., Ella Mills, Shelby, N. C.  
 J. Frank Love, Pres., Saxony Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C.  
 W. A. Erwin, Treas., Erwin Cotton Mills, Durham, N. C.  
 W. A. Erwin, Jr., Mgr., Erwin Cotton Mills No. 2, Duke, N. C.  
 J. P. Nichols, Mgr., Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.  
 A. F. Bruton, Dacotah Mills, Lexington, N. C.  
 L. L. Brown, Supt., Clifton Mfg. Co., Clifton, S. C.  
 D. C. Williams, Pres., Williams Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.  
 W. E. Hammond, Supt., Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 Arthur Ligon, Secy., Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C.  
 W. S. Moore, Supt., Arcadia Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.  
 T. W. Mullen, Supt., Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.  
 O. G. Murphy, Supt., Shawmut Mills, West Point, Ga.  
 J. Harvey White, President, Travora Mfg. Co., Graham, N. C.  
 E. H. Williamson, President, Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.  
 S. F. Patterson, President, Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.  
 M. W. Darby, Supt., Cherry Cotton Mills, Florence, Ala.  
 L. H. Beck, Supt., Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.  
 PYQScmfwp cmfwyp cmfwypapaa  
 The following are some of the Southern machinery and supply men present at the exposition:  
 Edwin Howard, Mason Machine Works.  
 R. I. Dalton, Whitin Machine Works.  
 W. H. Porcher, Whitin Machine Works.  
 Rogers W. Davis, Saco-Lowell Shops.  
 H. C. Cole, Saco-Lowell Shops.  
 Wills Hunter, Saco-Lowell Shops.  
 Walter Gale, Saco-Lowell Shops.  
 J. H. Mayes, Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.  
 W. R. O'Hara, Stafford Company.  
 D. C. Dunn, Stafford Company.  
 E. M. Terryberry, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
 W. B. Pratt, Joseph Sykes Bros.  
 L. W. Thomason, N. Y. and N. J. Lubricant Co.  
 Frederick Jackson, Universal Winding Co.

(Continued on Page 23.)



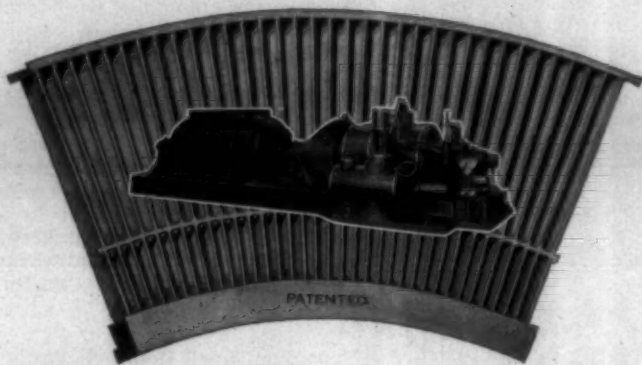
**MAKERS OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHAKING GRATE IN THE SOUTH**

Write us for information—

**McNaughton Manufacturing Company**  
 Maryville, Tennessee



# Allis-Chalmers Steam Turbines Have Rugged Blading, True to Design



In the design of Steam Turbines the shape, angle, spacing and fastening of the blades is of first importance in attaining highest efficiency and durability.

The attainment in actual practice of the results contemplated in the design depends upon a blading construction that conforms absolutely to the design in every respect.

Allis-Chalmers Blading is made up in segments of the whole blade ring and the angle and spacing both at the root and at tip of the blades are fixed by mechanical means with accuracy which cannot be attained by any other method of blade assembling and insures strength and durability.

*Send for Bulletin 1104-H*

**ALLIS-CHALMERS**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. U.S.A.

## Southern Gypsum Walls

### Attractive, Sound Vermin-Proof

The best Interior Walls for Offices, Community Building or Cottages are secured by using Southern Gypsum Company Plasters.

You can't overestimate the importance of attractive, sound, Vermin Proof surfaces. Southern Gypsum walls have no cracks or crevices for insects or germs.

Every one of the cotton mills listed below has used solid carloads of Southern Plasters. Many of them have bought in 500-ton lots.

#### LIST OF TEXTILE MILL JOBS ON WHICH SOUTHERN GYPSUM COMPANY PLASTER HAS BEEN USED.

Buck Creek Cotton Mills	Slurria, Alabama
Gainesville Cotton Mills	Gainesville, Georgia
Hillside Cotton Mills	LaGrange, Ga.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.	New Holland, Georgia
Thomaston Cotton Mills	Thomaston, Georgia
Wiscasset Mills	Albemarle, N. C.
Crescent Spinning Mills	Belmont, N. C.
Mecklenburg Mills	Charlotte, N. C.
Savona Manufacturing Co.	Charlotte, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	Concord, N. C.
Florence Mills	Forest City, N. C.
Clara Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Myers Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Victory Mills	Gastonia, N. C.
Pomona Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
Proximity Cotton Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
White Oak Cotton Mills	Greensboro, N. C.
Cannon Manufacturing Co.	Kannapolis, N. C.
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.
Kannapolis Cotton Mills	Kannapolis, N. C.
Linn Mills	Landis, N. C.
Erlanger Mills	Lexington, N. C.
Yadkin Finishing Co.	Lexington, N. C.
Mayo Mills	Mayodan, N. C.
Mays Mills	Mayworth, N. C.
Iceman Knitting Mills	Monroe, N. C.
Patterson Mills	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Roanoke Mills	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
Rosemary Manufacturing Co.	Rosemary, N. C.
Roxboro Cotton Mills	Roxboro, N. C.
Entwistle Manufacturing Co.	Rockingham, N. C.
Pee Dee Cotton Mills	Rockingham, N. C.
Rowan Cotton Mills	Salisbury, N. C.
Eastside Mills	Shelby, N. C.
Spindale Mills	Spindale, N. C.
Erwin Cotton Mills	West Durham, N. C.
Hanes Knitting Mills	Winston-Salem, N. C.
Brogan Mills	Anderson, S. C.
Union-Buffer Mills	Buffalo, S. C.
Baldwin Cotton Mills	Chester, S. C.
Springstein Mills	Chester, S. C.
Clifton Manufacturing Co.	Converse, S. C.
Cash Mills	Gaffney, S. C.
American Spinning Co.	Greenville, S. C.
Brandon Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Duncan Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Poe Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Victor-Monaghan Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Woodside Cotton Mills	Greenville, S. C.
Republic Cotton Mills	Great Falls, S. C.
Laurens Cotton Mills	Laurens, S. C.
Pacolet Manufacturing Co.	Pacolet, S. C.
Pelzer Manufacturing Co.	Pelzer, S. C.
Piedmont Manufacturing Co.	Piedmont, S. C.
Arcade Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Blue Buckle Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Wymojo Cotton Mills	Rock Hill, S. C.
Spartan Mills	Spartanburg, S. C.
Ware Shoals Manufacturing Co.	Ware Shoals, S. C.
Glen-Lowry Manufacturing Co.	Whitmire, S. C.
Winnabro Mills	Winnabro, S. C.
Woodruff Cotton Mills	Woodruff, S. C.
Riverside Mills	Danville, Va.
Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills	Fieldale, Va.

Agents in every city in the South. Send for literature and prices to

**Southern Gypsum Co.**  
INCORPORATED  
North Holston, Va.



## Standard Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills  
using Sizol

**THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY**  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

## Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

### NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS  
FROM

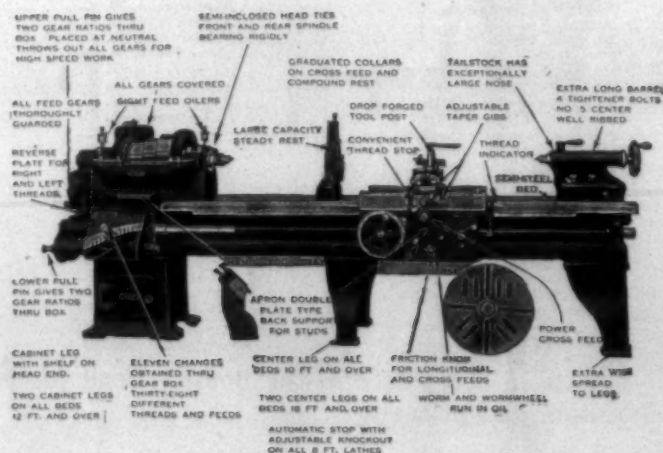
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Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear  
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

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## CISCO THE LATHE OF SIMPLIFIED ACCURACY

Made in 14" 16" 18" 20" 24" 26"



**Sullivan Hardware Company**  
Anderson, S. C.

Textile Mill Supplies

Textile Hardware

### Japanese Cotton Labor Poorly Paid.

The Japanese cotton industry, a report to the British Overseas Trade Department by E. F. Crowe and G. B. Sansom, says, after being threatened with collapse in the summer of 1920, has weathered the storm in a remarkable way and worked off most of the stocks of high priced cotton which were held at the time of the slump. About fifty companies, owning 3,043,775 spindles, were at work last March, producing an average of 13.37 ounces per ring spindle per day, as against 11.7 ounces on the average in 1920. The operatives engaged on spinning numbered 141,184, of whom all but 35,289 were women or girls; their working hours (double shift) were 19½ per day, and the working days were 25½ per month.

The average wages per day were 1.45 yen (equal to about 3s 7½d at the present rate of exchange) for males and 1.09 yen (about 2s 6d) for females. It is pointed out that these rates, which are lower than those paid in the first half of 1920, are fully three times as much as those prevailing in 1914, and that they do not necessarily include extra allowances in the form of bonuses, concessions to meet the high cost of living and overtime pay.

The number of looms belonging to 30 companies at the end of 1920 was 44,940, and they had an average daily output of 47 yards per loom. The operatives averaged 8,000 men and 39,000 women, or more than one per loom, and their wages in the second half of 1920 averaged 1.51 yen (about

3s 9d) per day for men, 1.11 yen (about 2s 9d) for women and girls. These are considered high wages in Japan, and complaints are made that industrial production costs generally are too heavy.

The women in the factories, however, have usually had enough of them when their service contracts expire, and for that reason no mill has a body of operatives equalling those of Lancashire, who would be amused at the idea of 47,000 persons being required for 44,000 looms.

Under such conditions, as the Japanese managers say, labor is not really cheap—cheapness depending upon the amount of work done—and one is not very much surprised to learn that the factory legislation which Japan promised to pass, as the outcome of the Washington Labor Conference, has been shelved. The greatest evil at present is the double shift system, under which women and girls are employed at night. Japan promised to abolish this as soon as there was sufficient machinery in the country, but does not seem likely to do so for some years.

### DuPont's Sell Hopewell Water Plant.

Wilmington, Del.—The water works at Hopewell, Va., which during the war supplied the great munitions plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and adjacent villages, has been sold by the Du Pont Chemical Company to the Industrial Service Corporation of Virginia. The transfer includes electric and steam pumping stations, filtration

## Mill Accounts Solicited

**Barnard-Lynah, Inc.**

*Selling Agents for  
Cotton Mills*

*Announce the Opening of Offices at*

321 BROADWAY  
NEAR WORTH STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

O. A. BARNARD, President  
Was Formerly Managing Director of  
J. H. LANE & CO.



plant, boiler plant, transmission lines, etc. The new corporations will take over the operation of the plant November 1st. The plant has a capacity of approximately 30,000,000 gallons per day which will enable it to amply serve the community and take care of considerable expansion.

J. F. Muhlig is the general manager and operating head of the new corporation, with headquarters at Hopewell, Virginia.

The sale of this waterworks marks another step in the work of the Du Pont Chemical Company in turning over the property of the former munitions works to peace time uses. Recently the company gave title to the last of its houses in one of the large villages there. The transfer consisted of 73 dwellings and was the largest housing transaction ever made in the vicinity. Since the campaign was started to turn Hopewell and vicinity over to permanent industrial development, twenty firms have located there.

#### A New "National" Dye.

An important announcement to all cotton dyers is made by the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., in the introduction of a new sulphur blue yielding indigo shades.

This new dye is offered to the trade as National Sulfindone Blue B Conc. It produces brilliant indigo-blue tones, and because of its high concentration, excellent solubility and levelling properties, it will

prove of unusual value for raw stock, yarn or piece dyeing, the makers say.

This new "National" product possesses a particular and practical advantage in the fact that all types of raw-stock, warp, and cop-dyeing machines may be employed in its application.

#### "End the Throes of Readjustment."

"The throes of readjustment have been prolonged in this country by a deficiency in the spirit of co-operation in practical affairs. Everybody is primarily and naturally out for number one, and often so narrowly as to cut his own throat. If we are to have convalescence in the weakened business body there must be an earnest and harmonious attempt on all sides to cure the patient. All persons whose acts of commission or omission are preventing the return to a normal basis are blameable. In the pressing need of rehabilitating the country industrially and commercially arbitrary rules and mere technicalities should in no quarter be suffered to handicap production. No individual or class (so-called) or interest, or organization should be permitted to stand in the way of our getting back to prosperity. Troublemakers, whether radicals or conservatives, should go back to their dens until at least the practical difficulties of the present are composed."—Theodore Williams, in Leslie's Weekly.

Order them

from Stock



## STEEL SHELVING and Factory Equipment

David Lupton's Sons Company  
Philadelphia



This Laminar Roving Can is Seamless—

It is as smooth as glass, inside and out—

Has a strong, turned over top—

And it's made of Vul-Cot Fibre—as tough as horn.

Make sure that your order ALWAYS calls for Laminar cans, boxes, barrels, trucks and baskets.

We'll send you our book "Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE COMPANY  
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New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

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Resident Manager  
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and Newark, Del.



LAMINAR  
MILL RECEPTACLES

### NON-FLUID OIL

## Old Fashioned Oil is Out of place in a Modern Mill

Mill men don't want liquid oil because it is wasteful and messy—it simply won't stay in bearings but drips and spatters all over machines and goods being manufactured.

So they've chosen



because NON-FLUID OIL won't drip or spatter and besides keeping the machines clean saves trouble and expense of oil stained seconds.

And Mill Men found that NON-FLUID OIL lasted longer in bearings—3 to 5 times as long, saving in lubricant and requiring fewer trips with the oil can.

And as for service—the mill man knows that NON-FLUID OIL gives more constant and more positive lubrication than liquid oil.

So why not use it? We'll send you a try-out sample—just drop us a card.

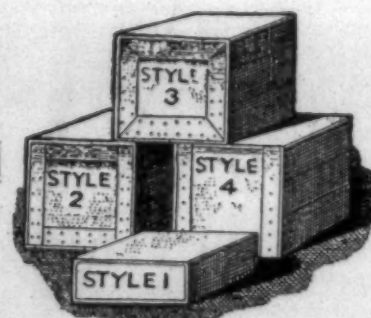
New York & New Jersey  
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401 Broadway NEW YORK  
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Charlotte, N. C. New Orleans, La.  
Greenville, S. C. Atlanta, Ga.



## Wooden Packing Cases



These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

HICKORY, N. C.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor  
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00  
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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**THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1921.**

### Shall Speculators Make Our Yarn Prices.

In the face of the fact that the yarn mills of the South have been holding their prices steady during the past three weeks, there has been a marked decline in the quotations on cotton yarns.

As our editor happened to have been in Philadelphia, New York and Boston during this period, and had the opportunity of talking not only to yarn salesmen, but to knitters and weavers from New York State and from New England, he learned a great deal about the causes of the reduced quotations and can state without fear of successful contradiction, that the decline has been due almost solely to the efforts of Franklin D'Olier & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa.

Every yarn salesman to whom we talked stated that every time he quoted a price on yarns the customer reported that Franklin D'Olier & Co. had offered them the same yarn at two to three cents per pound less.

These reports came from different yarn salesmen, who had no opportunity of conferring with each other and they were uniformly the same.

One New York State knitter stated that they had within a very few days bought from Franklin D'Olier & Co. 100,000 pounds of Southern 30's hosiery yarn at 35 cents per pound. They did not know the mill, but have promised to send us the mill name as soon as the first case of yarns arrives.

Another New York State knitter that spins most of his yarn, told us that Franklin D'Olier & Co. offered

them a large lot of Southern hosiery yarn at a price that was so far below their own cost of manufacture that he advised his treasurer to buy it. He stated that he had been wondering why any Southern mill would accept such a price.

There have been three ideas expressed relative to price cutting policy of Franklin D'Olier & Co.

First—That D'Olier & Co. purchased a large amount of yarn when the market was lower.

Second—That they are sacrificing consignment yarns.

Third—That they are selling short with the idea of breaking the market and covering their sales at lower prices.

The fact that they are willing to quote their low prices on all numbers in skein, tubes or warps would not indicate they were making sales from stock yarns and it does appear that they are trying to break the market to the point that the mills will have to continue to sell their output below the cost of manufacture.

Only a short time ago Franklin D'Olier & Co. were running advertisements in the Southern papers portraying themselves as a service organization interested in the welfare and success of the mills and yet when the Southern mills were barely able to get prices that bring them out even, D'Olier & Co. start an intensive campaign of price cutting and underselling that has placed yarn quotations considerably below the cost of manufacture.

John F. Street & Co. of Providence, R. I., seem to be aiding Frank-

lin D'Olier & Co. in a small way, but apparently the other yarn houses, even the speculative ones, have recognized the long period of distress through which the yarn mills have passed and are refusing to join in the campaign to depress prices below the cost of manufacture.

We have nothing against Franklin D'Olier & Co. and have always had a high personal regard for Franklin D'Olier, but their recent activities are directly against the best interests of the yarn mills and we therefore have not hesitated to call attention to them.

If the managers of the yarn mills in the South all had the proper stamina, they would refuse to ever sell another pound of yarn through a house that used their yarns to force prices to the point that their mills could only operate at a loss.

No mill exists today that can manufacture and sell yarns at the prices that have been recently quoted by Franklin D'Olier & Co.

### W. J. McDonald Dead.

We have heard with great regret of the death of W. J. McDonald, formerly superintendent of the Pelham (Ga.) Mills.

We have not learned the details but suppose that it resulted from the same illness with which he was afflicted at Monroe, Ga.

He was a personal friend of our editor and always a strong supporter of the Southern Textile Bulletin and news of his passing has brought sorrow to us.

### Meeting of Spinners Division.

A meeting of the Spinners Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Armington Hotel, Gastonia, N. C., on Friday, October 18, 1921.

There will be a morning session with the usual spinners' lunch followed by an afternoon session. As there has not been a meeting of the Spinners' Division in a long time, a very large attendance is expected.

### "Improved Sentiment."

"Notwithstanding the strike talk, the situation indicated that the public was becoming more optimistic and that genuine investment support was being accorded. One factor which helped sentiment was the publication of the interesting summary of business experts concerning the probable revival of business published by the Evening Post. The men quoted seemed to be a unit concerning the ultimate betterment of affairs, and these interviews from

leading bankers and economists were much discussed in business and financial circles. The expressions were for the most part confirmatory of views expressed privately by bankers and others who took the ground that the outlook was reassuring and that the country could be depended upon to come through the readjustment period in good shape."—Financial Age.

### Mill Men Approve Converters' and Finishers' Research Bureau.

The resolution of the joint Research Committee of the Converters' Association and the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, calling for the establishment of a Cotton Research Bureau, was among the resolutions adopted at the meeting in Boston of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

### Mills File Motion in Southern Power Case.

Shelby, N. C.—A motion has been filed here before Judge Bryson by cotton mills in the Southern Power company rate case to remand the case to the corporation commission. The motion will be heard before January 1 at a time and place to be agreed upon. The mills will raise the technical objection that the papers were sent to the clerk of the court instead of the judge and an effort will be made to move it to some other county.

### Says Textile Conditions Are Improving.

Philadelphia, Pa.—According to Robert W. McWade, the Department of Labor's commissioner of conciliation for the textile trades, who was in this city, present conditions and the prospects of the many classes of textile industry in this country are most favorable with those abroad.

"Almost all of our cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and other mills are working full handed and with plenty of orders ahead," he said. In some sections of the country a number of mills are working double shifts. Another exceedingly encouraging fact is that there are so very few cases of industrial trouble that they are negligible in number in the entire country.

### Fall River Cotton Mill Dividends on Low Basis.

Fall River.—Mill dividends for the fourth quarter of 1921 show a distribution of \$673,075 on the capitalization of \$38,710,000, or an average of 1.738 plus per cent. According to the figures furnished by G. M. Haffards & Co., this is the lowest rate since early in 1916. The amount paid out is \$68,500 less than last quarter and \$847,650 less than the corresponding quarter for 1920.

Except for occasional flurries in print cloth market, the quarter, however, saw an end of curtailment. A spurt in the cloth market that promised to be healthy started all mills in operation on full time and this rule has continued up to the present time.



## Personal News

W. H. Reid is now superintendent of the Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

Gordon Madison has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Elk Mills, Dalton, Ga.

C. E. Bailey has been appointed overseer of spinning at Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

John Oliver has been appointed overseer spinning at Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

Bishop Howard has been appointed overseer of weaving at Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

J. M. Gaston has been appointed carding overseer at Piedmont Mills, Egan, Ga.

Stephen Cantrell has been appointed overseer of spinning at Marietta (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

I. Z. Norris has been promoted to second hand in spinning at Exposition Mills No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

Pickett Collum has resigned as second hand in No. 1 spinning at Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

William Knight has resigned as overseer of spinning at Fulton Bag Mill No. 2, Atlanta, Ga.

H. C. Mason has resigned as superintendent of the Bellwill Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

H. B. Clements is now secretary of the Southern Mills Corporation, Oxford, Ala.

N. P. Lyles is now superintendent of the B. H. Merk Mills, Acworth, Ga.

W. C. Scroggins has accepted the position of superintendent of the Bellwill Cotton Mills, Wilmington, N. C.

B. L. Ivey, of Hamilton Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now also manager of the Hamilton Carhartt Mills No. 3, Elberton, Ga.

T. S. Lewis is superintendent of the Royal Mills, Charleston, S. C.

B. H. Merck has become president of the Marietta (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. W. Jones has become superintendent of the Henry Cotton Mills, Hawkinsville, Ga.

W. E. Young has been made general manager of the Forsyth Hosiery Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

G. R. Lynch is now superintendent of the Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga.

W. F. Hetrick has been made manager of the Marietta (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Wm. H. Wood is now superintendent of the Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

H. L. Taylor has resigned as general manager of the Mayville Cotton Mills, Mayville, Ky.

Stafford J. Levy has been appointed superintendent of the Magnolia Textile Corp., New Orleans.

T. R. Platt is superintendent of the Tombigbee Cotton Mills, Columbus, Miss.

W. Y. Harrison is now superintendent of the Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

H. H. Baker has become superintendent of the Lauderdale Cotton Mills, Lauderdale, Miss.

A. L. Gailfinkel has been appointed superintendent of the Lowell Bleachery, St. Louis, Mo.

W. Y. Frazier has been appointed superintendent of the Asheville (N. C.) Knitting Mills.

F. C. Farmer has been appointed assistant manager of the Pinewood (Tenn.) Knitting Mills.

(Continued on Page 29.)

## Bleached Goods!

(SELLING POINTS No. 33)

Heretofore cotton could only be bleached with chlorine compounds.

Now, however, the peroxide advantages are also obtainable on these fabrics, because the bleaching costs with this chemical has been reduced to a point where it readily competes with the older processes.

A permanent white without weakening is now yours for the asking.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

## Bobbins and Spools

True-running  
Warp Bobbins  
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.  
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Gastonia, N. C.

Fire Without Having A Cleaning Period On



For Use with Either Natural, Induced or Forced Draft  
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION WRITE

THOMAS GRATE BAR COMPANY  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

### Gum Tragasol Agglutinates

the fibres of the yarn—cotton, woolen or worsted whichever it may be—and prevents waste of good materials by eliminating flyings.

**Gum Tragasol is Cheaper**  
than either wool or cotton, therefore, its use is a distinct economy.

JOHN P. MARSTON COMPANY  
247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Hillsboro, N. C.**—The Eno Cotton Mills is building a large addition to its mill here. The addition will be used as a cloth room.

**Thomaston, Ga.**—Converse & Co. have been appointed exclusive selling agents for the Peerless Cotton Mill. This plant is now producing wide sheetings, which are being marketed by Converse & Co. as a distinctly new brand, called "Page." The new line of "Page" sheetings will include a full range, from 10-4 bleached, down to 42-inch, and will also comprise sheets, pillow cases and bolster cases.

## Rain Relieves Situation at Durham.

**Durham.**—Almost continuous rain in the Durham district recently is believed to have relieved, at least for the time being, the water shortage in this city.

Meeting of mill managers to consider the question day by day of operating the plants was not held due to the improvement in the situation and no further meeting will be held this week. The factories, however, will operate half time this week, in accordance with the agreement reached last week, resuming full time next week if conditions warrant.

## Southern Power Company Sues Mills.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—Bills of complaint against ten cotton mills scattered over North Carolina charging failure to pay in full for electric current used during the past three months were filed in the office of Clerk R. L. Blalock, of federal court, by the Southern Power Company.

The power company alleges that it is due money from each of the ten mills under the provisions of a ruling in July by the state corporation commission allowing a higher rate for electricity. It appears from the complaints that the cotton manufacturing companies have refused to pay the higher rate, contending that they have contracts stating the rate to be paid for the electric current and holding that they should only pay the rate provided for in their contract.

No answers have been filed, as the summons upon the defendants were returnable here.

## Electric Repairing

Armature  
Winding  
Small Motors  
Rewound and  
Rebuilt  
Humidifier  
Motors  
Rewound



We sell WESTINGHOUSE Motors

**Lomax Motor Repair Co.**

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## E. S. DRAPER

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## The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

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Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

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## MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements  
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Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction  
Third Floor Kinney Building CHARLOTTE, N. C.



Install CHARLOTTE CLEAN QUALITY  
LEATHER BELTING on your pulleys and you  
will find your foremen enthusiastic about it year  
after year.

This explains why our list of customers is  
steadily growing.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

The corporation commission in July granted the Southern Power Company the right to charge a higher rate for its current, and the company is now asking that the mills be forced to pay for their current at that rate, with interest from the date on which they were served notice of the increase in rates, and also that they be taxed with the costs of the case. The total amount asked by the power company is in the neighborhood of \$70,000.

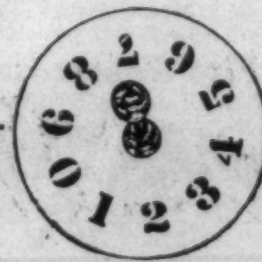
The mills against which complaints have been filed and the amount of damages asked is as follows:

Amazon Cotton Mills, Thomasville, \$3,067.88, with interest and the costs; Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, \$19,355.33; Kessler Manufacturing Company, Salisbury, \$4,459.90; Wiscassett Mills Company, Albemarle, \$951.00; Efrd Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, \$7,282.65; Jewell Cotton Mills, Inc., Smyre Manufacturing Company, Gastonia, \$4,329.30; Groves Mills, Gastonia, \$4,329.30; Patterson Manufacturing Company, China Grove, \$3,135.00; Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Concord, \$9,679.54.

The defendants have 10 days in which to file answers.

## Eighty Per Cent Georgia Mills on Full Time.

Atlanta.—Eighty per cent of all the cotton mills in Georgia are now running full time, six days a week; 10 per cent are operating half time, while only 2 per cent are idle. These statistics were given out here by P. T. Glenn, secretary of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association, who had just compiled them from answers received from a questionnaire mailed to each mill requesting



Making

## Stencils

is one of our specialties.  
Write us whenever you  
want one of any design.





the condition of spindles as of November 1.

W. M. Hutchinson, secretary of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, declared that the production of a short crop and competition with Oriental oil manufacturers were the chief factors for the situation the men are facing in Georgia.

Textile conditions throughout the Southeast generally are, according to leaders, bright. Alvin Lovingood, of Atlanta, a shipping expert, declares that an analysis just completed by him shows that 75 per cent of all the mills in the Southeast are running full time and that the other 25 per cent are operating on a part time basis at least four days a week.

Mr. Lovingood declared that he found the mills throughout this territory were operating only on orders, and that none of them were doing work unless they actually had a demand. He said that most of them had about seven to eight weeks work ahead and cotton enough to last them about ten weeks. He said he found a number of the mills were booked solidly with orders from Eastern mills for piece goods, and that these mills seemed in the most prosperous condition.

He said that he found the other manufacturing lines in fairly good shape, especially the shoe manufacturers. Practically all of these, he said, he found with orders on hand to last them until the first of the year working full time.

"Conditions throughout the Southeast are better now than they have been in a year," said Mr. Lovingood in summing up the situation, "and I look for a steady upward movement in them. The price of cotton, together with the amount available, will, of course, have quite a bit to do with the future operations, but I believe that for the rest of this year the textile industry throughout the Southeast will be good."

Mr. Glenn, in discussing the Georgia situation, said that while actual figures as to orders were not given in the answers sent in by the mills, it would be conservative to estimate that all of them had about ten weeks' production actually sold. He said the mills were working only on orders actually on hand and that under no condition would they work on goods to place in stock. He said that the mills were not willing to take a chance on what the buyers would be willing to pay three to four months from now on cotton goods.

The mills, Mr. Glenn said, have on hand about 100,000 bales of cotton, which is a very low supply. The normal yearly consumption of Georgia

mills is between six and seven hundred thousand bales—more than the entire Georgia yield this year.

"Just what the manufacturers are going to do for cotton is proving a big question just at this time," said Mr. Glenn. "Desirable grades of cotton of guaranteed staple cannot be bought for forward delivery at anything like current quotations and the mills are hesitant about paying an advanced price for the raw material."

"The attitude that the buyers will take toward a general advance on all manufactured goods will, to a large extent, determine the scope of work of Georgia mills after the present

supply of cotton is exhausted. It is plainly evident that the mills cannot make goods and sell them for the prices they are now obtaining if they have to pay a much larger price for cotton than they are now. If the buyers are willing to pay the advance, then the mills will go ahead, but they are determined not to make up goods on a large scale unless they have orders on hand.

"However, I think that the mills in Georgia are in excellent shape now. Conditions are greatly improved over what they were some time ago, and indications are that they will be good for the rest of this year at any rate."

#### Newton E. Smith Dead.

Easley, S. C.—Newton E. Smith, superintendent of the Easley Cotton Mill and associated with the plant for approximately 15 years, died at his home last Thursday following an illness of several weeks duration. Mr. Smith was 47 years of age at the time of his death. His death came as the result of what appeared to be an attack of acute indigestion, followed by a pronounced case of Bright's disease.

Mr. Smith was originally from North Carolina but came to this state when he first entered the textile industry. He first came to Easley as overseer of the card room of the Easley Mill, being promoted to the superintendency upon the resignation of E. H. Shanklin. By clear business insight and pleasing manner, he soon won a host of friends in this section and became well known over the entire Piedmont section.

The deceased is survived by his wife and two daughters, Gladys and Irene. He was a devoted member of the Easley Mill Methodist Church and was identified with many worthy causes during his life.

#### American Machinery Increases in Canada.

Boston.—More American made textile machinery is being used in Canadian textile mills than ever before in the history of the Canadian textile industry, according to J. B. Cudlip, of the W. J. Westaway Co., Ltd., of Hamilton, Canada. This company, which represents numerous American textile firms in the Canadian territory, has a booth at the show which has been headquarters for a number of mill men from across the border who have been visiting the show this week.

"American textile machinery made heavy inroads into the Canadian textile industry during the war," said Mr. Cudlip. "Prior to that time there was considerable machinery in use which had been purchased from American manufacturers, but the bulk of it came from England and Germany. German made napping machinery was almost universally used in Canadian textile mills before the war, but today most napping machinery comes from the United States. We have much knitting machinery in use there, especially in the hosiery mills conditions in Canada are much similar to those in the United States. We, like the United States, are waiting for Europe to become stabilized."



**JORDAN**  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
**BOBBINS**  
MONTICELLO, GEORGIA

MILLS AT  
MONTICELLO, GA.  
AND TOECANE, N.C.

## 136 Cotton Mills



by actual count now using MACOAK Belt.

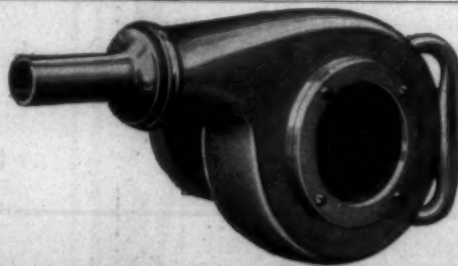
If there ever was a time when quality counted, it is now.

MACOAK BELT is QUALITY SUPREME

**McLeod Leather & Belting Company**  
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## CADILLAC Portable Electric Blower

Weight six pounds.  
Attach to any light socket.  
Universal motor. Any voltage, 110 to 250.  
20 feet cord and connections.  
For cleaning motors, generators, etc.; for blowing lint and dust from textile machinery.



Price and folder on request.

**J. S. COTHRAN, Sales Engineer, CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS  
Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS  
Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)  
Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM  
Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT  
Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)  
Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL  
Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS.

### AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

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BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

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All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently executed at reasonable prices.

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ROCKFORD ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

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grows slowly, but when it is founded upon *Service* and *Satisfaction* it is lasting.

Since 1912 we have been building PRESTIGE for

## Our Brushes

until today they are the *Standard Textile Mill Brush of the South.*

Why? Because they give *Service* and *Satisfaction.*

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We have a fully equipped Repair Department at YOUR SERVICE in the REBUILDING of your WORN OUT BRUSHES.

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Successors to D. D. Felton Brush Co.

Central and Trinity Aves.

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## SACO-LOWELL SERVICE

BULLETIN NO. 1

### *Point Hardened Licker-in Wire*

For best results in carding it is essential that the teeth of the licker-in be kept sharp. The tendency of the annealed wire commonly used is to wear quickly. To overcome this we have devised a special process whereby we harden the points of the wire and leave the base pliable so that it can easily be rolled into the grooves of the licker-in drum. This type of wire is used by us exclusively. To insure better carding and save money on repairs send us your licker-ins to be rewound.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



**Southern Men at Textile Show.**

(Continued from Page 14.)  
 G. G. Slaughter, Alexander Bros.  
 S. B. Alexander, Jr., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
 H. W. Wiley, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
 C. D. Taylor, National Ring Traveler Co.  
 Charles D. Peaseley, National Ring Traveler Co.  
 J. H. Spencer, Barbara-Colman Co.  
 Frank G. North, Arnold Hoffman Co.  
 W. P. Vaughan, U. S. Ring Traveler Company.  
 Frederick Sails, Hopedale Mfg. Co.  
 Fred H. White, Cooks Vacuum Card Stripper.  
 Albert Clark, Charlotte Supply Co.  
 David Mackey, Charlotte Supply Co.  
 L. L. Arnold, Cotton.  
 James A. Grier, Cotton Mill News.  
 David Clark, Southern Textile Bulletin.  
 J. M. Woolley, Southern Textile Bulletin.  
 A. B. Carter, Dana S. Courtney Co.  
 Milton G. Smith, Wm. Firth Co.  
 J. Norman Pease, Lockwood Green Co.  
 E. M. Potter, S. K. F. Industries.  
 George W. Pritchett, Morse Chain Co.  
 W. S. Warren, Universal Winding Co.  
 Cherry Emerson, Robert & Co.  
 Robert Glenn, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.  
 Al. Smith, Corn Products Refining Co.  
 F. B. Crowell, Edw. H. Best Co.

J. S. Palmer, U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.

George S. Jones, Jr., General Electric Co.

L. W. Robert, Robert & Co.  
 Hampton Smith, Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

**Mills to Be Canvassed Regarding Coal Supply.**

Washington.—Textile mills consumers of bituminous coal will receive a questionnaire from Secretary of Commerce Hoover, inquiring as to the stocks of coal on hand, as of November 1, it was announced.

The purpose of the questionnaire, it was explained, is to find out how much coal is on hand as the country enters the winter, in order that consumers and producers alike may make intelligent plans. It was pointed out that soft coal production up to October 1, was 112,000,000 tons behind last year, and from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 tons behind normal. The decrease is in part to be expected, because of a decline in consumption and in exports, and it does not necessarily mean that consumers are unwisely burning up their reserves. But if there is any possibility that the above-ground reserves are below the safety line, the best way to settle the point, the Government thinks, is to take account of stock and lay all the facts before the public.

It is hoped to complete the canvass and publish a preliminary report within 30 days.

## Why a Morse Silent Chain

The Morse silent chain is used because of its superiority based on the design of the exclusive "rocker-joint" construction, the very highest grade of material and heat treatment, the extreme accuracy in manufacturing and the engineering assistance in the designing of textile drives by engineers trained in this particular line and backed by the long standing reputation of the MORSE CHAIN COMPANY.

**DO YOU KNOW about the MORSE Line Shaft Drive,  
The MORSE Spinning Frame Drive?**

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**Ithaca, N. Y.**



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 Chicago Baltimore Montreal  
 Boston Pittsburgh Minneapolis  
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"MORSE" is the guarantee always behind our  
 Efficiency, Durability and Service

# Bankrupt Sale of Tennille Yarn Mills

Pursuant to an order passed by Honorable Joseph Ganahl, Referee in Bankruptcy, on the 25th day of October, 1921, in the matter of Tennille Yarn Mills, bankrupt, the undersigned, as Trustee for said bankrupt, will offer the following property for sale on the 29th day of November, 1921, at 12 o'clock m., at the plant of said Tennille Yarn Mills, in the County of Washington, Georgia, located about one-half mile from Tennille, in said County, to-wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Washington, State of Georgia, containing twenty-six and four-tenths (26.4) acres, more or less, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the East side of the Central of Georgia Railway Company's right of way one thousand yards south from the Southeast corner of the Central of Georgia Railway Company's depot at Tennille, Washington County, Georgia, running S. 58 1-2 E. parallel with the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway, 14.00 chains; thence N. 31 1-2 W. 20.03 chains on the North side of Academy Street; thence in a Westerly direction along the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway to a pine tree thence S. 31 1-2 E. 9.09 chains to the beginning point; said land being bounded North, East and West by lands owned, in November, 1904, by J. B. Stevens together with, and as appurtenant thereto, the entire manufacturing plant of said Tennille Yarn Mills, including all houses, outhouses, buildings, fences and improvements of every character thereon, and all engines, boilers, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and other equipment, all tools and vehicles thereon, thereto appurtenant, or in any manner therewith connected and generally all the real estate, buildings and machinery used in connection with the operation of said mills; and also all the stock in process, shipping cases, bagging and ties, located in Tennille Yarn Mills or upon the property hereinabove described.

The main mill building of the above described plant is a two-story and basement brick building fifty-six by two hundred and nineteen (56x219) feet, with four-ton elevator, equipped throughout with sprinkler system, and consisting of opening and picker room, card room, spinning room, winder room, basement, boiler room and engine room, with all machinery and equipment in good condition. The additional improvements are one brick warehouse, one frame waste house, one frame barn, one brick boiler room, one brick engine room, one brick tower and ten thousand (10,000) gallon water tank, fire pipe lines, three hose houses, one four-room office building, eight three-room tenant cottages, eight four-room tenant cottages, two six-room tenant cottages, and one brick conditioning room.

All of the above described property will be sold free of all liens and encumbrances. Inspection of complete inventory may be had on application to the undersigned.

Bidders will be required to accompany their bids with cash or certified checks for ten per cent (10%) thereof.

All sales will be made subject to the confirmation of the Court.

The Trustee reserves the right to offer said property as a whole or in such parcels as he may deem expedient. Each purchaser shall pay all taxes for 1921 on the property bought by him at the sale, also pay for the necessary revenue stamps to attach to papers.

**W. B. Oliver**

*Trustee in Bankruptcy of Tennille Yarn Mills*

# TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

**TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow**



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

**SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.**

**WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.**

**FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.**

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

## The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.

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## ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Waterproof  
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It has reduced their Belting Cost 50 per cent, saved time in making repairs and increased plant production.

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## Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways

Sliver Lap Machines

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25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION  
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

## The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.



# REMEDYING DYEHOUSE TROUBLES

(Continued From Page 12)

alone or together with soap. They should be used in the proportion of from 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. In many cases it is not necessary to use soap, but where necessary, it should be used in the following manner, and the same proportion of alkali or of Snow Flake Crystals as above, then enough soap to show a suds. The Snow Flake Crystals should always be added first and be dissolved thoroughly, then the soap added. Only in this way will the best efficiency be secured in the washing process and in the use of soap. The Snow Flake Crystals seem to leave the goods softer than ordinary soda ash.

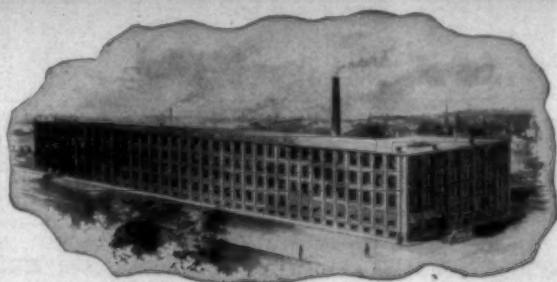
The soap used in washing should be chosen to

fit the conditions under which it is to be used. Where the washing is to be done in cold or only luke-warm water, a vegetable oil soap is satisfactory, although it is more difficult to rinse out. Where hot or boiling water is used, the best soap is a tallow soap, as this grade of soap gives a suds which will stand up at high temperatures. Rosin soaps give a better white in washing but are hard to rinse out and are capable of leaving behind a color. Rosin soaps also result in a harshening and shrinking of the goods. Tallow soaps will do the same if strongly boiled, but not to as great an extent as rosin soaps.

Turkey red oil may also be used with the wash alkalies for washing. As above, the alkalies should be added and dissolved first, then the turkey red oil added.

## Clark's Weave Room Calculations

\$2



**Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.**

44 AND 46 VINE STREET

**WORCESTER, MASS.**

*Manufacturers of*  
**CARD CLOTHING**  
 Cylinder Fillets  
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 All Sizes and Nos. Wire

**Card Clothing Mounting Machines**  
 Traverse and Roller Grinders  
 all accessory  
 supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

*Please transmit orders directly to  
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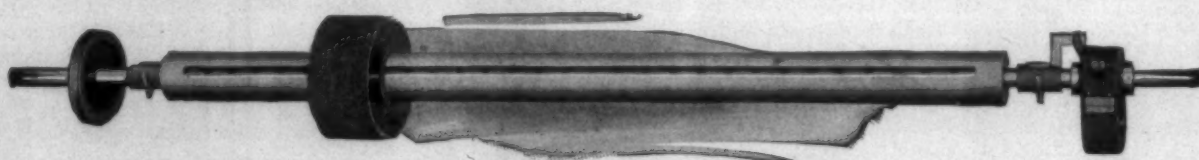
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Established 1868

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Northbound				Southbound			
No. 38	No. 128	No. 38	No. 30	ATLANTA, GA.	No. 29	No. 37	No. 137
12:00PM	11:30AM	12:30PM	4:00PM	Terminal Station (Cent. Time) ar	10:55AM	5:50PM	4:50PM
12:15AM	11:45AM	12:45PM	4:15PM	Peachtree Station (Cent. Time) ar	11:00AM	5:55PM	4:55PM
6:15AM	4:50PM	5:50PM	9:35PM	GREENVILLE, S. C. (East. Time) ar	7:00AM	2:10PM	1:00PM
7:35AM	5:55PM	6:55PM	10:40PM	SPARTANBURG, S. C.	5:50AM	1:00PM	11:55AM
10:05AM	8:05PM	9:05PM	12:55AM	CHARLOTTE, N. C.	3:25AM	10:40AM	9:30AM
11:45AM	9:20PM	10:20PM	2:20AM	SALISBURY, N. C.	2:05AM	9:20AM	8:10AM
1:05PM	10:20PM	11:20PM	2:22AM	High Point, N. C.	12:45AM	8:02AM	7:02AM
1:30PM	10:50PM	11:41PM	2:44AM	GREENSBORO, N. C.	12:15AM	7:35AM	6:35AM
2:40PM	9:00AM	9:00AM	9:00AM	Winston-Salem, N. C.	8:50PM	5:30AM	5:30AM
2:55PM	9:15AM	9:15AM	9:15AM	Raleigh, N. C.	7:00PM	12:40AM	12:40AM
3:55PM	10:00AM	1:00AM	10:45AM	DANVILLE, VA.	10:55PM	8:10AM	5:05AM
4:55PM	11:00AM	1:00AM	11:45AM	Norfolk, Va.	7:35AM	6:30PM	6:30PM
5:35PM	11:40AM	1:40AM	12:00PM	Richmond, Va.	3:45PM	11:00PM	11:00PM
6:17PM	1:15AM	2:15AM	7:05AM	LYNCHBURG, VA.	5:00PM	4:15AM	3:05AM
11:00PM	7:40AM	8:40AM	12:35PM	WASHINGTON, D. C.	3:30PM	10:55PM	9:50PM
1:00AM	9:05AM	10:05AM	2:00PM	BALTIMORE, MD., Penna. Sys.	1:53PM	9:30PM	8:12PM
4:15AM	11:11AM	12:20PM	4:05PM	West PHILADELPHIA	11:38AM	7:14PM	5:47PM
4:35AM	11:34AM	12:35PM	4:17PM	North PHILADELPHIA	11:34AM	7:02PM	5:35PM
4:55AM	1:30PM	2:40PM	6:10PM	NEW YORK, Penna. System	9:15AM	5:05PM	3:35PM

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New York & New Orleans Limited. Solid Pullman train. Drawing room, sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Sleeping car northbound between Atlanta and Richmond. Dining car. Club car. Library-Observation car. No coaches.  
No. 127 & 128. ATLANTA SPECIAL. Drawing room, sleeping cars between Mason, Columbus, Atlanta, Washington and New York. Washington-San Francisco tourist sleeping car southbound. Dining car. Coaches.  
No. 29 & 30. BIRMINGHAM SPECIAL. Drawing room, sleeping cars between Birmingham, Atlanta, Washington and New York. San Francisco-Washington tourist sleeping car northbound. Sleeping car between Richmond and Atlanta southbound. Observation car. Dining car. Coaches.  
No. 38 & 39. NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS EXPRESS. Drawing room, sleeping cars between New Orleans, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta and Washington and New York. Dining car. Coaches.  
Note: Nos. 29 and 30 use Peachtree Street Station only at Atlanta.  
Note: Train No. 128 connects at Washington with "COLONIAL EXPRESS," through train to Boston via Hall Gate Bridge Route, leaving Washington 8:15 A. M. via Penna. System.



**SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM**

The Double Tracked Trunk Line Between Atlanta, Ga. and Washington, D. C.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

(Continued from Page 18.)

W. J. Blackburn is now Superintendent of the Reynolds Cotton Mills, Bowling Green, S. C.

S. F. Fowler is now superintendent of the Regal Hosiery Mills, Cameron, N. C.

S. H. Lander has been appointed secretary and treasurer of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

J. Westmoreland is now superintendent of the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

E. T. McMillan has been made general manager of the Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

L. M. Bently has become superintendent of the Atkinson (N. C.) Hosiery Mills.

F. D. Frissell, who was recently appointed superintendent of the Wymojo Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is also superintendent of the Helen Yarn Mills, of the same place.

W. A. Sanders has become overseer of spinning at the Arcade Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and not night overseer of weaving, as was recently stated through error.

C. C. Boland has been made superintendent of all weaving and finishing at the Dan River Division of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., under George W. Rob-

ertson, general superintendent of both divisions.

C. E. Clark has been made superintendent of all carding and spinning at the Dan River Division of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., under George W. Robertson, general superintendent of both divisions.

L. J. Southworth has been made superintendent of all weaving and finishing at the Riverside Division of the Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., under George W. Robertson, general superintendent of both divisions.

E. H. Rogers has been made superintendent of all carding and spinning at the Riverside Division, Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., under George W. Robertson, general superintendent of both divisions.

## Sunshine Hawks Talks to Foreman's Council at Spray.

On Wednesday night, October 26, the Carolina Co-operative Council, the foreman's organization at the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C., had for its speaker "Sunshine" Hawks, who has been speaking to clubs, churches, and other organizations for the past half century, and who, although 75 years of age, is still in his prime. "Sunshine" Hawks took as his subject for the lecture to the Council, the old but ever acceptable subject, "The Golden Rule." He traced very effectively the growth and development of the textile mills of the country, especially of the South, and called particular attention to the conditions which now prevailed in the mills as contrasted with those of thirty or forty years ago. He praised the work of the mill owners and managers in taking care of their employees, and then made a very forceful appeal to the foremen to treat the men under them as they would like to be treated if they were in the men's places. The Carolina Co-operative Council secured the services of "Sunshine" Hawks for three days, and turned him over to the Y. M. C. A. and school forces to be used in their organizations, and "Sunshine" made a total of fourteen speeches during his short stay in the community of Leaksville-Spray-Dra-

per. This was the second meeting of the Council during its second year of organization, and at the first meeting after the third quarter, comparative production reports of the several mills was shown on the screen. These reports which compared the third quarter of 1920 with that of 1921 proved very interesting to the members of the Council, and the management has found since it began showing to all of its foremen what all the mills are doing in the way of production and efficiency, that a better spirit has been evidenced toward the entire organization.

One of the newest things that has been started by the Council is "The Arrow," a weekly newspaper published in the interest of their thirty-five hundred employees in North Carolina and Virginia.

## PROSPERITY IS RETURNING

The tide of business has turned. Look where you please, you see marked improvements.

Many wholesale houses report they are overcrowded with orders. Others have called in their salesmen, being unable to secure goods to supply the demands.

The whole country has exhausted its supply of basic materials. For the past eighteen months people have been buying only the necessities.

But conditions are changing. The buying spirit has again awakened — PROSPERITY IS RETURNING.

Are YOU, Mr. Textile Manufacturer, prepared to take care of your share of this Returning Prosperity?

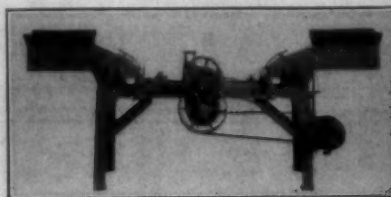
Install an

**"Utsman" Quill Cleaning Machine**

It will save TIME, LABOR and WASTE

265 others have, why not YOU?—Our Catalog for a Postal

**The Terrell Machine Co., Inc.**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



We have acquired the  
**"KLEANOL"**  
Bobbin Stripping Machine



**Weekly Market Letter of J. Spencer Turner Company.**

The conditions in the market the past week have not changed materially from those of last week, with this exception, that there is less buying going on than formerly, in

fact most of the yarn houses report very poor business for the past week. It does not seem to be a question of price particularly, but rather lack of desire to purchase yarns, due to the fact that manufacturers are now fairly covered for their requirements for the next few months, and have not yet decided that it is safe to speculate, especially where they have no great amount of business ahead. Manufacturers also look for a further slight softening in prices within the next few weeks, and if this occurs they will, no doubt buy some yarn to take care of their business the first few months of next year. Meanwhile, they are awaiting developments both in the cotton market and the merchandise market.

The towel trade still continues to be the most lively one in this market. Most of the towel manufacturers have received enough business to run their plants to pretty near full capacity. None of the other trades, however, are in such a safe position. Here and there a Wilton carpet manufacturer is fairly busy, but the manufacturers of the cheaper grades are doing very little business, and have expressed the opinion that if they do not get business very shortly they will again miss their whole season, and they will not be busy for the next six months. The tape trade is finding it difficult to secure enough business to run anything like capacity, and this statement also applies to the upholstery trade, and the plush trade. Here and there a manufacturer of men's wear or women's wear fabrics is fairly busy, but this is the exception rather than the rule.

In general, one can safely say that business is not good and is not conducive to the purchasing of yarns to any great extent, regardless of price. The opening of the new season for a great many lines will shortly take place, and manufacturers express the opinion that unless they receive more business when they show their new lines than they did the past season, they will not feel inclined to buy yarn to any great extent. Yarn houses believe that cotton yarn prices are about at the lowest level to be expected between now and the first of the year, at which time they are much more likely to stiffen than otherwise.

**Dye Manufacturers Organize.**

Washington. — The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association of the United States, organized at the Hotel Washington here, is to be composed of dyestuff, pharmaceutical, intermediate, fine, organic and chemical manufacturers who are 100 per cent American and who are in full sympathy with the development of a synthetic chemical industry in the United States.

The association is the result of a

smaller session held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, on September 15, which was called the American Dye Institute at the request of several manufacturers, some of whom were and some were not members of the institute. At this meeting it was decided that there should be an organization of manufacturers of all classes of synthetic chemicals in order to more fully protect the industry against foreign, especially German, competition.

The new association should be wider in scope than the American Dyes Institute, taking in all classes and grades of synthetic organic chemicals, it was decided.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in an address before the chemists dwelt on the service conscientious trade organizations could render the public.

Following Secretary Hoover's address, the meeting went into executive session for discussion of the proposed by-laws and constitution of the association.

There was another meeting held when definite plans were adopted.

A constitution was presented by R. C. Jeffcott of the Calco Chemical Co., who, as chairman of the committee which held the meeting in New York, presided.

The constitution would admit into the association any manufacturer of dyestuff, pharmaceutical, intermediate, fine, organic and synthetic chemicals whose capitalization and ideals are 100 per cent American and who is in sympathy with the development of an American synthetic chemical industry.

The constitution provides for a president who shall devote his full attention to the work of the association be paid a salary.

It was pointed out at the meeting held last month those present were unanimous in declaring for the continuance of protection against foreign synthetic chemicals in order to fully develop the manufacture of organic synthetic chemicals in the United States.

**American Cotton Association Estimates Year's Cotton Yield at 6,427,700 Bales.**

Birmingham, Ala. — An estimate of the 1921 cotton crop forecasting a yield of 6,427,000 bales, was issued by the American Cotton Association, in annual convention here. Consumption from now up to August 1, 1922, including American, Canadian and all export takings, will amount to 12,000,000 bales, the report estimates. "Our forecast of consumption for the twelve months ending July 31, 1922," the report states, "is conservative, as consumption is increasing instead of diminishing." Curtailment of acreage, should continue, however, the report says.

"During the existing continuance of world-wide under-consumption of cotton, there must be continued drastic curtailment in the cotton acreage. For 1922, there should be no increase in the acreage planted in 1921, and a corresponding increase in the acreage of food, feed and pasture crops should be maintained."

**Emmons Loom Harness Company**

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

**Loom Harness and Reeds**

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles

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**IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN IMPROVE IT**

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Providence, R. I.

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SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

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Established 1895

Manufacturers of High Grade  
Sulphonated and Saponified Castor Oil Products  
for Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing  
Cotton Goods in the Piece, Yarn or Raw Stock  
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Established 1833

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Maximum Production  
Minimum Cost of Upkeep  
Unexcelled Quality of Work

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

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Southern Agent  
E. S. PLAYER  
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

**PURO SANITARY DRINKING  
FOUNTAIN CO.,**

Haydenville, Mass.



## UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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—Agents—

## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods prices held up well during the week, on print cloths, fine goods and most finished lines. Slight price concessions were noted on some bron sheetings on very small trading. Mills are reported as having enough business on hand to carry them through the end of this month and many plants on white sheetings, colored goods and some other lines have enough orders to keep them busy until early spring. In the jobbing trades, a fairly good house business is reported in small lots for prompt shipment.

Contracts of wide print cloths were obtainable yesterday at concessions of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent a yard and printers were ready to buy on a basis of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  cents for 64x60s and  $13\frac{1}{4}$  cents for 80 squares. Offerings were not made at those figures, although some business was done for December delivery. The unexpectedly close price named on percales convinced some manufacturers that printers do not look upon the prospects as bright for the sale of finished goods if advances are too steep. They were therefore inclined to ease somewhat from the stiff attitude they had assumed when bidding was active a short time ago.

Sheetings were quiet with prices quoted somewhat irregular. For 40-inch 285s  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents was paid, which was an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent over a recent basis. Sales of 4-yard 48x52s were made at  $10\frac{1}{2}$  cents net, a concession of  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent from a sale a short time ago. For 40-inch 56x60s  $11\frac{1}{2}$  cents was acceptable in one quarter. Business is being encouraged by liberal offerings of terms or anticipations in various quarters, and some traders are taking advantage of the condition to cover in somewhat later needs. The fact that mills will buy cotton at present prices leads to the belief that higher cotton may come.

There was very little change reported in fine goods or in lining fabrics. Business is of small volume.

In the market service letter of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association it is stated that: There has been a lull in primary markets, due both to the fact that distributors are selling from their accumulated stocks and current receipts and also because of difficulty on the part of primary market factors in arriving at a new price basis. The prospect of necessary advances in price because of higher cost raw material and the possibility of this basis proving unsatisfactory to the ultimate consumer has materially slowed up the market. The principal lines of goods which are being effected by this hesitation appear to be bleached goods, percales, brown sheeting and other kindred items.

One of the most difficult problems in the market appears to be the pricing of percales, with one seller about completing orders and another with possibly thirty to sixty days' business unshipped. The

printers point to a very satisfactory volume of business which has been current throughout the year, reaching a total of almost 2,500,000 yards a day for various printed cotton fabrics during every month of this year. There is obviously the greatest care being employed to reach a decision in the pricing of these goods, which will not substantially decrease this volume of business.

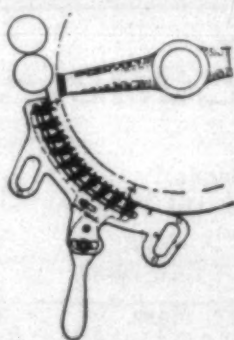
The contention that higher prices will check the dry goods business is common enough throughout the markets and it is misleading in one respect. High prices that are warranted by conditions are tolerated and will be found workable. The high prices that are based upon undue margins of profit are not workable and are not likely to be, in the estimation of merchants.

In making this distinction merchants have in mind the fact that owing to uncontrollable conditions, flax and cotton are likely to rule high, so that prices for goods based upon high raw material values are warranted. The question of whether they are workable will be determined by supply and demand, and in the immediate situation it would seem as if many prices are not high enough to check trade that ought to be expected at this time.

Large printers have named percale prices for spring on a basis of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  cents for 4-4 64x60s lights, which is  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents a yard higher than the low price named last April, and which has continued for months after gray goods advanced. The finer grades of 4-4 80 squares are priced at  $18\frac{1}{2}$  cents. The new prices are from  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent to  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent a yard lower than many traders anticipated and range from  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent to 1 cent a yard lower than the lowest prices being asked in jobbing channels. While it is not expected that the new prices will stimulate business at this time, it is felt that printers have been very moderate in their advances, and that eventually the consuming trade will recognize the necessity for the advances resulting from cotton conditions. The new business will carry April 1 dating, but deliveries will be booked only till February 1. It will not surprise agents if the business for advance delivery becomes active after election.

Cotton goods prices were quoted on Saturday as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6%
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	6%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	6%
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	9½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 68x72s....	10½
Gray g'ds, 39-in., 80x80s....	13½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard ..	12
Brown shetings, 4-yard ..	11
B'n shetings, So. Std.....	13
Tickings, 8-ounce .....	28
Denims, 2.20 .....	19½
Staple ginghams .....	14½
Dress ginghams .....	20 @22½
Standard prints .....	11
Kid finished cambrics.....	10 @11
@@ shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu shrdlu	



## Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste.

Send for large list that have already adopted them.

## Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President  
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"  
"Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.  
"National" Hydraulic and Steam Gauges—"International" as well.  
"Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.  
"Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—While yarns from second hands in this market were somewhat lower during the week, the mills remained stiff in their prices, and as a whole appeared strong enough to refuse business when they could not get suitable prices. Combed yarns from stock here could be had at slightly lower prices than spinners would accept. Spinners stuck to quotations that were from 1 cent to 7 cents above the price that some stock yarns sold here for. It is generally believed that the volume of cut rate stock yarns is small and that buyers can get only small lots of yarn at the low prices and furthermore than conditions do not justify some of the lower price sales that have been made. Factors in this market who have been sending numerous inquiries to mills for future delivery prices have found it very hard to locate any spinners who were willing to meet competition with sellers of stock yarns. A good deal of irregularity in prices naturally developed. Buyers are more or less influenced by so much talk of lower prices and are inclined to hold off in their purchases.

Southern mills were generally very strong in their price ideas and are said to be showing a very decided tendency to accept business only when it allows at least a small margin. The volume of business for the week was small, due to the inability of buyers and sellers to get together on prices. Inquiries to Southern mills were reported as fairly large during the week, but most of these did not result in sales

because mills were not willing to meet the prices offered.

Prices were quoted on Saturday in this market as follows:

**Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.**  
 6s to 10s.33 @ 32 2-ply 24s.38 1/2 @ 39  
 12s to 14s.35 @ 32 2-ply 26s.39 @ 40  
 2-ply 16s.36 @ 37 2-ply 40s.57 @ 59  
 2-ply 20s.37 @ 38 2-ply 50s.71 @ 76

**Southern Two-Ply Skeins.**  
 6s to 10s.32 @ 36 36s.51 @ 53  
 10s to 12s.33 @ 34 40s.53 @ 65  
 14s.34 @ 35 50s.71 @ 76  
 16s.35 @ 36 60s.83 @ 86  
 20s.36 @ 37 Upholstery  
 24s.37 @ 38 Yarns—  
 26s.38 @ 39 3s, 4s & 5-ply.24 @ 26  
 30s.39 @ 41

**Duck Yarns.**  
 3, 4 & 5-ply— 3, 4 & 5-ply—  
 8s.32 @ 32 1/2 16s.36 @ 37  
 10s.32 1/2 @ 33 20s.38 @ 41

**Southern Single Chain Warps.**  
 6s to 12s.33 @ 24s.40 @ 40  
 14s.34 @ 26s.41 @ 41  
 16s.35 @ 30s.41 @ 42  
 20s.36 1/2 @ 40s.55 @ 56  
 22s.39 @ 41

**Southern Single Skeins.**  
 6s to 8s.32 @ 20s.36 @ 36  
 10s.32 1/2 @ 22s.36 1/2 @ 37  
 12s.33 @ 24s.37 @ 37  
 14s.34 @ 26s.39 @ 39  
 16s.34 1/2 @ 30s.41 @ 41

**Southern Frame Cones.**  
 8s.34 @ 22s.38 @ 38  
 10s.34 @ 24s.39 @ 39  
 12s.35 @ 26s.40 @ 40  
 14s.35 1/2 @ 30s.40 @ 40  
 16s.36 @ 30s extra.44 @ 44  
 18s.37 @ 40s.56 @ 56  
 20s.37 1/2 @ 40s.56 @ 56

**Southern Combed Peeler Skeins.**  
 2-ply 30s.66 @ 71 2-ply 60s.1.10 @ 1.15  
 2-ply 36s.76 @ 71 2-ply 70s.1.25 @ 1.30  
 2-ply 40s.90 @ 93 2-ply 80s.1.46 @ 1.51  
 2-ply 50s.95 @ 1.00

**Combed Peeler Cones.**  
 10s.52 1/2 @ 28s.61 @ 61  
 12s.53 @ 30s.68 @ 68  
 14s.53 1/2 @ 32s.71 @ 71  
 16s.54 @ 34s.72 @ 72  
 18s.55 @ 36s.73 @ 73  
 20s.56 @ 40s.79 @ 79  
 22s.57 @ 50s.91 @ 91  
 24s.58 @ 60s.1.00 @ 1.00

**Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.**  
 20s 2-ply.44 @ 30s 2-ply.53 @ 53  
 22s 2-ply.47 @ 40s 2-ply.61 @ 61  
 24s 2-ply.50 @ 45s 2-ply.63 @ 63  
 26s 2-ply.51 @ 45s 2-ply.63 @ 63

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 J. S. P. Carpenter, Treasurer D. A. Rudisill, Secretary

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR  
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## CATLIN & COMPANY

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting  
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"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

## DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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### BUILDERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

Linking Warpers Linkers Balling Warpers Balling Attachments  
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 Warp Splitting Machines Warp Dyeing Machines Warp Doublers  
 and Splitters Warp Coilers Boiling Out Boxes and Warp Washing  
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## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape  
 AND  
 Bandings



Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

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PURIFICATION SYSTEMS  
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Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.  
Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.  
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*TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere*

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**CHATTANOOGA :: TENNESSEE**

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS AND IMPORTERS  
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*Finishing and Sizing Preparations for Cotton*

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For Stripping and Discharge Printing

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To soften Sulphur and Developed Black

**SCROOPING COMPOUND**

For Silk and Cotton Hosiery

## DRAKE CORPORATION

*"Warp Dressing Service  
Improves Weaving"*

NORFOLK - - VIRGINIA

## Want Department

### Wanted.

Overseer spinning and winding for 16,000 spindle mill making white and colored Hosiery and Underwear yarns. Must be a hustler for production, a good manager of help, and know how to keep down unnecessary cost; will pay \$33.00 per week and give house and lights free. Apply by letter stating your qualification to John W. Long, Supt., National Cotton Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

### Hosiery Mill Manager.

Want position as manager or superintendent of hosiery mill. Have 25 years experience on all grades of hosiery. Can give best of reference. At present employed. Address Hosiery, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Superintendent Wanted.

"Wanted, a first class inside mill superintendent for a 20,000 spindle mill, manufacturing doblys. Do not answer this ad unless you are capable and are able to furnish A-I references as to character and qualifications. Address Dobby care Southern Textile Bulletin."

### Machinery Overhauled.

Wanted, to correspond with mill or mills wishing to have spinning or card room machinery overhauled. Good, careful work by man with 15 years' experience. Address Overhauler, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Roller Coverer Wanted.

Wanted to get in touch with first class, all around roller coverer. New shop in Georgia. Address B. C. Neal, Box 216, Ozark, Ala.

### Spoolers Wanted.

Wanted, to buy two or three good second hand spoolers equipped to wind from filling bobbins, either 4x6 or 5x6 spools. Also 4 or 5 thousand 4x6 spools. We have for sale two practically new Foster Doublers, equipped with motors and Morse chains, and 19 gangs of No. 50 Universal Winders. Corley Mills, Inc., Greenville, S. C.

### Wanted—Loom Fixers—Section Men.

Several Draper fixers, as we are starting 500 new Draper looms. Can also use one card grinder and two section men for spinnin groom. None but first-class men need apply. Address Supt. Laurel Mills, Laurel, Miss.

### Card Grinder Wanted.

Want a first class card grinder for 13 cards. Must have a man that is willing to show what he can do by keeping his job in good shape. Will pay a good man \$15.00 per week. Prefer a married man with spinner or winder hand. If interested, apply to W. H. Hartley, Rainbow Mfg. Co., Ozark, Ala.

### Subject to prior sale, I offer:

- 12 Lowell Revolving Flat Top Cards.
- 3 Box Head 2-in. Ring Whitin Spinning Frames, 208 Spindles each.
- 3 Lowell 2-in. Ring Spinning Frames.
- 3 Draper Warpers. Glass Step Creels.
- 5 Tape Drive E. & B. 0x6 Spoolers.
- 1 No. 30—100 Spindle Cone and Tube Foster Winder.
- 3 Lowell Slashers 5x7 foot Cylinders.
- 6—5 Roll Cloth Calendars.
- 12 "E" Model 40-inch Draper Looms.
- 50 "—" Model 32-inch Draper Looms.

All the above machinery is in excellent condition.  
Address M. F. G. Co., care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

- 6 to 12 Extra Heavy 100-in. to 116-in. Looms, 5 to 6 Harness.
  - 1 Warp Compressor 60-in. to 80-in. Beam Head.
  - 100 Draper Looms 90-in. to 110-in.
  - 6 to 8 Woolen Cards 48x48. Iron Cylinders.
  - 1 large and 1 small Barber-Coleman Tyeing-In Machine.
  - 1 Complete Outfit for making 3-ply % to % Rope.
- Give lowest cash price, f. o. b. cars and where machinery can be inspected.  
Address Private, care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Long experience. Can furnish good references as to my ability to get quantity and quality production. Fine references. Address No. 3250.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton twine or cordage mill. In present position as superintendent for 12 years. Would accept position as carder and spinner. Fine references. Address No. 3251.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, medium size, or would accept good place as overseer of carding. Practical man of all-around experience and can give satisfaction. References. Address No. 3252.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent, or would consider place as overseer of weaving in large room. Can handle either plain or fancy work and can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3253.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take position of second hand in large room. Thoroughly qualified by experience and training to handle spinning efficiently. Good references. Address No. 3254.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have handled some of the largest jobs of the kind in Southern mills and am competent and reliable man. Now employed, but wish a larger place. Excellent references. Address No. 3255.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed with good mill, but am qualified to handle larger job and will be glad to correspond with mill who needs weaver who is experienced and able to handle a wide variety of fabrics. Address No. 3256.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or would take both. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3257.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in any size room. Would take carding and spinning in large mill. Prefer mill in the Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed, but wish larger job. Good references. Address No. 3258.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill in and Southern State. Am experienced on all kinds of yarns, single and ply yarns, skeins, tubes and hosiery yarns. Good references. Address No. 3259.

WANT position as mill bookkeeper, pay roll clerk, general office assistant or typist. Am thoroughly familiar with textile office work. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3260.

WANT position as shipping clerk or cotton grader. Qualified to handle either or both jobs. Good references from present and past employers. Address No. 3261.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am practical man of many years' experience and can get quality and quantity production. Best of references. Address No. 3262.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room or as assistant overseer or second hand in large mill. Am 41 years old, strictly sober and honest. Would be pleased to submit references. Address No. 3263.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 15 years' experience as overseer and second hand and have always given satisfaction. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3264.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take place as overseer of weaving in large mill. Now employed. Experienced on various constructions and am competent, reliable man. Address No. 3265.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on good job, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience on many weaves and can give satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3266.

WANT position as superintendent or would accept place as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Fine references as to character and ability. Address No. 3267.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am thoroughly experienced on practically all kinds of goods made in the South. Now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 3268.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 16 years experience as spinning room overseer and can give satisfactory references from present employers. Have been on present job for four years and given satisfaction. Address No. 3269.

WANT position as superintendent. Now successfully running yarn mill, but am capable of handling a much larger job. Good references. Address No. 3270.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of large weave mill, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would be glad to submit references from present and past employers. Address No. 3271.

WANT position as second hand in spinning. Long experience in large rooms and can guarantee to give satisfaction. Now employed. Can give best of references. Address No. 3272.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or carding and spinning. Now employed as overseer spinning. Can handle any size job in competent manner. Have held present position for three years, but wish to change to another section. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3273.

WANT position as superintendent, or would consider good carding job. Yarn mill only, 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. 12 years as superintendent. Age 44, married. References. Can come on short notice. Address No. 3274.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction, but would like to change. Excellent references. Address No. 3275.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept position as overseer of carding in well paying mill. Now employed, but wish larger place. Long practical experience and can get results. Address No. 3276.

WANT position as carder, spinner, or overseer of carding and spinning. Have had over 20 years' experience in the mill and have satisfactorily handled many large jobs. Now employed. Excellent references. Address No. 3277.

WANT position as superintendent in mill of 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Now have place as superintendent of medium size yarn mill, but wish larger job. Can guarantee quality and quantity production. Prefer to locate in Georgia. Best of references showing long experience and character and ability. Address No. 3278.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer of spinning and twisting in large mill. Can come on short notice and will gladly furnish references showing my ability to handle the work satisfactorily. Address No. 3279.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning, or both. Now employed in successful mill, but wish to change for larger place. Experienced, sober and reliable. Good references. Address No. 3280.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Thoroughly equipped by training and experience to handle work in competent manner. Am especially qualified for electrical plants. Good references. Address No. 3281.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, either plain or fancy goods. Have had long experience in excellent mills and can give satisfaction. Good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3282.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, or would take place as overseer of cloth room. Am practical man who has had long experience on both plain and automatic looms and can produce quality and quantity. Excellent references. Address No. 3283.

WANT position as superintendent, or would take a job as overseer of carding, or spinning, or both. Prefer mill in Georgia or Alabama. Now employ-

ed and giving entire satisfaction, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Fine references. Address No. 3284.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 20 years experience in spinning rooms and thoroughly understand all processes. Now employed. Good references and can come on short notice. Address No. 3285.

WANT position as superintendent. Am 32 years old, married, strictly sober; have had 22 years experience in spinning and have completed I. C. S. course in cotton carding and spinning. Best of references. Address No. 3286.

WANT position as superintendent. Can handle either yarn or weave mill, carded or combed work. Married, strictly sober, know how to handle help and overseers. Can furnish best references from past and present employers. Address No. 3287.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill, or second hand in large mill, or as designer. Am 33 years old and have had 15 years experience in plain and fancy weaving. Excellent references. Address No. 3288.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill, or carder and spinner in small plant. Can furnish satisfactory references as to ability and character. Good manager of help, long practical experience. Address No. 3289.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding, or spinning, or overseer of carding and spinning. Now employed at good mill and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Competent, reliable and experienced. Good references. Address No. 3290.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, slashing, warping or cloth room. Have held positions in several of the best mills in the Carolinas and always given satisfaction. Thoroughly competent to handle large or small job, or any class of goods. Best of references. Address No. 3291.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed, but wish to change. Can handle plain or fancy weaves, large or small room. Well qualified by long experience and can give satisfaction. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Address No. 3292.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 50,000 spindle mill. Have had 20 years experience as a superintendent. Am practical carder and spinner and would accept large card room. Have family. Only reason for wishing to change is that I now handle several mills some distance apart and am away from home more than I like. Good references from past and present employers. Address No. 3293.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Twelve years experience on both white and colored work. Can furnish good references from every mill that ever employed me. Good manager of help, sober and reliable. Address No. 3294.

WANT position as superintendent. Am practical man with many years experience as superintendent and overseer. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but wish larger place. Good references. Address No. 3295.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic. Am first class man in every respect and good manager of help. Have family of help. Best of references. Address No. 3296.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as assistant superintendent, but am competent to hold position of superintendent in large or small mill. Best of references as to experience, ability and character. Address No. 3297.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in one of the best mills in South Carolina, but have good reasons for making a change. Have had long practical experience on all classes of work. Good, reliable man, know how to manage help, and can get results. Address No. 3298.

WANT position as master mechanic. Long experience in steam plant and machine shop. Am giving satisfaction on present job, but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 3299.

WANT position in mill office as pay roll clerk or similar job. Experienced in mill office work and can give good references. Married. Address No. 3300.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Competent reliable man who has had long experience in spinning room. Good

manager of help. Good habits and can furnish first class references. Now employed. Address No. 3301.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, 32 years of age, wants to change positions on or about the first of the year. Thoroughly capable to handle books in mill office. References. Address No. 3302.

WANT position as superintendent, or as assistant superintendent in cloth mill. Have had many years of practical experience as both superintendent and overseer. Good references. Address No. 3303.

WANT position as superintendent, weaver, or designer, in large mill that pays well. Capable of holding large job and handling it in satisfactory manner. Good manager of help. Excellent references. Address No. 3304.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer of carding, or overseer spinning. Am experienced man of good habits, long practical experience and have ability to get quality and quantity production. Address No. 3305.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed, but want better job. Practical man of long experience who can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3306.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now have charge of room in good mill but wish larger job. Over 15 years experience in carding and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3307.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent, or overseer of carding or spinning. Would consider good office position. My experience covers 20 years in various departments of the mill. Textile graduate, age 35. Address No. 3308.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill, white or colored work, where quantity and quality will be appreciated. Age 36. Now employed as carder in large colored goods mill. Over 25 years experience in cotton mill work, 15 years as overseer. Address No. 3309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would take place as overseer of spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction. Prefer place in Georgia. Long experience, good references. Address No. 3310.

WANT position as master mechanic; 12 years experience in both steam and electrically driven plants. Now employed. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3312.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a competent man, who has had long experience as superintendent and overseer and can handle large or small job in satisfactory manner. Excellent references. Address No. 3313.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in small mill, or would take second hand's place in smaller plant. Now employed. Fine references. Address No. 3314.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on plain and fancy goods and can manage help and produce quality with low percentage of waste. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 3315.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, plain or fancy work, prefer Draper looms. Have had 18 years experience in weave room, 5 as second hand and assistant overseer. Now have responsible position, but have good reason for wishing to change. References as to ability and character. Address No. 3316.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent of medium size mill on fine combed yarns and am giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Married, good habits, fine references covering experience, character and ability. Address No. 3317.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of weaving, or as salesman of mill supplies. Will be pleased to submit references showing my ability, experience and character. Now employed. Address No. 3318.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Would like place in run down condition to bring it up. Married, age 48, long experience. Good references. Address No. 3319.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill on white work. Long experience in a number of good mills and can get results. Fine references. Address No. 3320.



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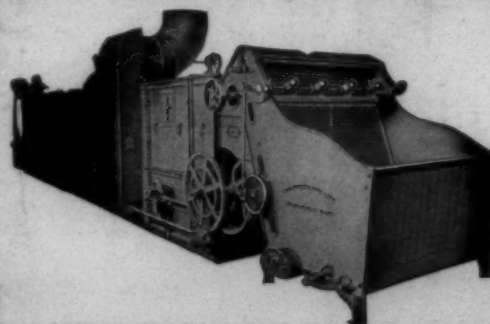
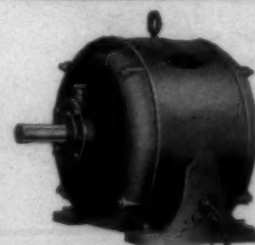
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